

STATE LIBRARY OF PENNSYLVANIA



3 0144 00266110 6

Masonry  
IN THE  
Formation of Our Government  
1761-1799

OK to circ JH 11/00  
RLL 3/17/2007

CLASS 366.1 BOOK R 746

VOLUME



PENNSYLVANIA  
STATE LIBRARY







MASONRY  
in the  
Formation of our Government  
1761 - 1799



By  
PHILIP A. ROTH  
Past Master  
Henry L. Palmer Lodge No. 301, F. & A. M.  
and Manager  
Masonic Service Bureau, Wisconsin

Copyright, 1927  
By  
Philip A. Roth  
Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

## DEDICATION

250  
2  
This volume is dedicated in honor of William Watson Perry, P. G. M. and the present Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of Wisconsin, and to the memory of the late Judge Henry L. Palmer, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of Wisconsin, and Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U. S. A..

4  
Brother Perry, during an active career, has earned by his unyielding devotion and long years of service, a most enviable reputation among the Craft in Wisconsin.

2000  
Judge Palmer was a man of finest culture and of intellectual force. He possessed a kindly, sympathetic heart and a majesty of thought that was true to human life. His example and influence exalted, quickened, and broadened the life of those who came in contact with this remarkable character, whose mind was so helpful in shaping the Masonic career of his associates.



235796

**ENDORSEMENT OF THE GRAND MASTER**  
of the  
**GRAND LODGE FREE AND**  
**ACCEPTED MASONS**  
State of Wisconsin

Office of  
Herbert W. Dixon, Grand Master  
Menomonie, Wis.

August 5, 1927.

Mr. Philip A. Roth,  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Dear Brother Roth:

I have examined, with a great deal of pleasure and profit, the manuscript of your new publication, as submitted to me, and find nothing therein improper to be written and nothing that conflicts, in any way, with the Constitution, Laws, and Edicts of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin.

In thus placing my official seal of approval on your work, may I also congratulate you upon the successful completion of what I am sure must have been a laborious task, although it has the earmarks of being a labor of love.

May I also commend you because of the unusually efficient and painstaking research work your manuscript displays and express the hope that it will prove to be an inspiration to the Brethren of our generation as well as to those who will follow us.

I wish this volume might be read by every Master Mason because of the reliable information it contains pertaining to the lives and Masonic status of the men who laid the foundation of our country.

Fraternally,

Seal  
Grand Lodge F. & A. M.  
State of Wisconsin

H. W. DIXON  
Grand Master

CONTENTS

Page

CHAPTER I

Causes That Led to the Revolution—1761-1774..... 15

CHAPTER II

Beginning of Hostilities—1775..... 32

CHAPTER III

Stirring Events of 1776..... 49

CHAPTER IV

The Fortitude of Washington—1777..... 67

CHAPTER V

The Struggles of 1778-79-80..... 77

CHAPTER VI

The End of the Conflict—1781..... 93

CHAPTER VII

Drafting of the Constitution and Election of President—1787.. 109

CHAPTER VIII

Inauguration of Washington—1789 ..... 111

CHAPTER IX

Washington's Administration..... 118

CHAPTER X

Presidents Who Were Master Masons..... 120

CHAPTER XI

History of a Few Military Lodges..... 139

CHAPTER XII

Declaration of Independence and Its Signers..... 149

CHAPTER XIII

Constitution of the United States and Amendments..... 165

## INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS

Name	Page
Adams, Samuel.....	28
Adams, John .....	51
Allen, Ethan.....	40
Allen, Ethan Demanding Fort Ticonderoga.....	39
Alexander, William (Lord Stirling).....	59
Arnold, Benedict .....	88
Barton, William.....	69
Betsy Ross' Home.....	68
Boston Tea Party.....	30
Bunker Hill Battle.....	44
Carpenter Hall .....	29
Clinton, George.....	113
Clinton, James.....	70
Davie, William R.....	94
Declaration of Independence, Signing of.....	54
DeKalb, Johann .....	85
Faneuil Hall.....	19
Fraunce's Tavern.....	104
Franklin, Benjamin .....	25
Gates, Horatio.....	71
Gist, Mordecai.....	99
Greene, Nathaniel.....	86
Green Dragon Tavern .....	26
Hale, Nathan.....	60
Hamilton, Alexander.....	58
Hancock, John.....	41
Henry, Patrick .....	20
Herkimer, Nicholas.....	72
Independence Hall.....	59
Independence Hall, Interior.....	61
Jackson, James .....	82
Jefferson, Thomas .....	52
Jefferson's Home, Where he wrote the Declaration.....	53
Jones, John Paul .....	84
Knox, Henry.....	116
LaFayette, Jean Paul.....	87
Lee, Charles.....	79
Lee, Henry (Light Horse Harry).....	95
Lee, Richard H.....	49
Lexington, Battle of.....	37
Lincoln, Benjamin .....	56
Livingston, Robert R.....	55
Marion, Francis.....	96
Marshall, John .....	56
Mifflin, Thomas .....	74
Monmouth, Battle of.....	78



Name	Page
Montgomery, Richard.....	47
Morgan, Dan .....	93
Morris, Robert .....	80
Morristown, Winter Quarters.....	66
Muehlenberg, John P.....	62
Nelson, Thomas Jr., Home.....	102
Newburgh, Washington's Headquarters .....	100
Otis, James.....	17
Old North Church.....	33
Pitt, William .....	24
Princeton, Battle of.....	65
Pulaski, Casimir .....	83
Putnam, Israel.....	36
Putnam, Rufus.....	36
Randolph, Edmund .....	118
Randolph, Peyton.....	31
Revere, Paul .....	34
Revere's Ride.....	34
Rutledge, John .....	95
Schuyler, Philip.....	46
Sherman, Roger .....	51
Smallwood, William .....	57
Stark, John.....	73
Steuben, F. A. W. Baron.....	78
Sullivan, John .....	59
Trenton, Battle of.....	64
Valley Forge—Winter Quarters .....	76
Warren, Joseph.....	27
Warren, Monument.....	43
Washington, George.....	42
Washington Taking Command at Cambridge.....	45
Washington Resigning His Commission.....	108
Washington's Home, Mt. Vernon, Death Bed.....	121
Washington's Home, Mt. Vernon, Old Tomb .....	120
Washington's Home, Mt. Vernon, New Tomb .....	121
Washington Lodge .....	122
Washington Crossing the Delaware.....	63
Wayne, Anthony .....	81
Williams, Otho .....	99
Wooster, David.....	67
Yorktown, Surrender at.....	101

## INDEX TO BIOGRAPHIES OF PATRIOTS OF THE REVOLUTION

Name		No.	Page	State
Adams, John	Signer*	17	51	Massachusetts
Adams, Samuel	Statesman	6	29	Massachusetts
Arnold, Benedict	General	36	75	
Adams, Samuel	Signer*	78	155	
Barton, William	Colonel	30	70	
Bartlett, Josiah	Signer*	119	164	New Hampshire
Blair, John	Statesman	67	106	
Braxton, Carter	Signer*	83	156	Virginia
Carroll, Charles	Signer*	84	156	Maryland
Caswell, Richard	General	50	89	
Chase, Samuel	Signer*	105	161	Maryland
Clark, Abraham	Signer*	117	163	New Jersey
Clymer, George	Signer*	81	156	Pennsylvania
Clinton, George	Statesman	68	113	
Clinton, James	General	31	71	
Conway, Thomas	General	29	69	
Davie, William R.	General	55	95	
DeKalb, Johann	General	49	89	
Ellery, William	Signer*	86	157	Rhode Island
Floyd, William	Signer*	82	156	New York
Franklin, Benjamin	Signer*	4	25	Pennsylvania
Gates, Horatio	General	32	71	
Gerry, Elbridge	Signer*	93	158	Massachusetts
Gist, Mordecai	General	61	103	
Greene, Nathaniel	General	51	90	
Gridley, Richard	Engineer	14	49	
Gwinnet, Button	Signer*	113	162	Georgia
Hale, Nathan	Colonel	24	60	
Hall, Lyman	Signer*	104	160	Georgia
Hamilton, Alexander	General	22	56	
Hancock, John	Signer*	10	40	Massachusetts
Hand, Edward	General	47	88-144	
Harrison, Benjamin	Signer*	110	161	Virginia
Hart, John	Signer*	85	157	New Jersey
Henry, Patrick	Statesman	2	20	
Herkimer, Nicholas	General	34	73	
Hewes, Joseph	Signer*	74	154	North Carolina
Heyward, Thomas	Signer*	112	162	South Carolina
Hooper, William	Signer*	75	154	North Carolina
Hopkins, Stephen	Signer*	100	160	Rhode Island
Hopkinson, Francis	Signer*	107	161	New Jersey
Huntington, Samuel	Signer*	101	160	Connecticut
Jackson, James	General	43	84	

\* Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Name		No.	Page	State
Jay, John	Statesman	64	105	
Jefferson, Thomas	Signer*	19	53	Virginia
Jones, John Paul	Commodore	48	88	
Knox, Henry	General	71	117	
LaFayette, Jean Paul	General	52	90	
Laurens, Henry	Statesman	65	105	
Lee, F. Lightfoot	Signer*	92	158	Virginia
Lee, Henry	General	41	85	
Lee, Richard Henry	Statesman	16	50	
Lewis, Francis	Signer*	90	158	New York
Lewis, Morgan	General	33	72	
Lincoln, Benjamin	General	63	105	
Livingston, Philip	Signer*	114	162	New York
Livingston, Robert	Signer*	70	115	
Lynch, Thomas	Signer*	109	161	South Carolina
Marion, Francis	General	56	96	
Marshall, John	Statesman	20	55	
Mason, George	Statesman	15	50	
McKean, Thomas	Signer*	103	160	Delaware
Mercer, Hugh	General	26	66	
Middleton, Arthur	Signer*	106	161	South Carolina
Mifflin, Thomas	General	37	80	
Montgomery, Richard	General	13	48	
Morgan, Daniel	General	53	93	
Morris, Lewis	Signer*	79	155	New York
Morris, Robert	Signer*, Financier	40	83	Pennsylvania
Morton, Jacob	General	69	114	
Morton, John	Signer*	99	159	Pennsylvania
Moultrie, William	General	21	56	
Muehlenberg, John P.	General	25	62	
Nelson, Thomas Jr.	Signer*	60	98	Virginia
Otis, James	Statesman	1	17	
Paca, William	Signer*	88	157	Maryland
Paine, Robert T.	Signer*	95	159	Massachusetts
Parsons, Samuel H.	General	42	86	
Penn, John	Signer*	76	154	North Carolina
Pickens, Andrew	General	58	97	
Pinckney, C. C.	Statesman	66	106	
Pitt, William	Statesman	3	24	
Proctor, Thomas	General	46	87-139	
Pulaski, Casimir	General	44	85	
Putnam, Israel	General	9	35	
Putnam, Rufus	Engineer	9b	36	
Randolph, Edmund	Statesman	72	107	
Randolph, Peyton	Statesman	7	31	
Read, George	Signer*	116	163	
Revere, Paul	Statesman	8	32	
Rodney, Caesar	Signer*	96	159	Delaware

\* Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Name		No.	Page	State
Ross, George	Signer*	98	159	Pennsylvania
Rush, Benjamin	Signer*	80	156	Pennsylvania
Rutledge, Edward	Signer*	120	164	South Carolina
Rutledge, John	Statesman	59	97	
Schuyler, Philip	General	12	48	
Sherman, Roger	Signer*	18	53	Connecticut
Smallwood, William	General	23a	57	
Smith, James	Signer*	102	160	Pennsylvania
Stark, John	General	35	74	
St. Clair, Arthur	General	27	66	
Steuben, F. A.	General	38	81	
Stirling, Lord	General	23b	57	
Stockton, Richard	Signer*	108	161	New Jersey
Stone, Thomas	Signer*	87	157	Maryland
Sullivan, John	General	45	87	
Sumpter, Thomas	General	57	96	
Taylor, George	Signer*	91	158	Pennsylvania
Thornton, Mathew	Signer*	118	163	New Hampshire
Walton, George	Signer*	111	162	Georgia
Warren, Joseph	General	5	27	
Washington, George	Commander- in-Chief	11	43	
Washington, William	General	54	94	
Wayne, Anthony	General	39	81	
Whipple, William	Signer*	73	154	New Hampshire
Williams, William	Signer*	89	157	Connecticut
Williams, Otho	General	62	103	
Wilson, James	Signer*	97	159	Pennsylvania
Witherspoon, John	Signer*	94	158	New Hampshire
Wolcott, Oliver	Signer*	77	155	Connecticut
Wooster, David	General	28	67	
Wythe, George	Signer*	115	163	Virginia

---

\* Signer of the Declaration of Independence.



## APPRECIATION

The preparation of this volume has involved much research and correspondence, and the facts herein presented would not be so extensive were it not for the assistance extended to me by other workers in the Masonic historical field. Foremost among those who have given of their time and knowledge is Robert I. Clegg, Past Grand Historian, Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of Ohio, and President of the Masonic History Company of Chicago. The facilities of the Iowa Masonic Library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa were also used to very excellent advantage, and I wish to acknowledge the many courtesies extended to me during two personal visits at that institution by Charles C. Hunt, Grand Secretary and Librarian, and J. Hugo Tatsch, Curator and Associate Editor, who aided in many ways.

The co-operation and fraternal assistance of the following brethren is gratefully acknowledged:

H. L. Haywood, Editor, "New York Masonic Outlook"

R. J. Meekren, Editor, "The Builder"

Grand Secretaries Brothers Frederick W. Hamilton, P. G. M. of Massachusetts; Henry H. Ross of Vermont; Charles B. Davis of Maine; Harry M. Cheney of New Hampshire; S. P. Williams of Rhode Island; R. J. Kenworthy of New York; Isaac Cherry of New Jersey; John A. Perry of Pennsylvania; W. W. Wilson of North Carolina; J. F. Robinson of Delaware; Deputy Grand Master H. B. Waldo of Connecticut; and George Cook of Maryland.

Brothers J. E. Burnett Buckenham, Librarian of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; Wm. G. Mazyck, Grand Lodge of South Carolina; Charles H. Callahan, P. G. M. of

Virginia; Past Grand Master Charles M. Green of Massachusetts; Raymond Daniel of Atlanta, Georgia; and William B. Clarke of Savannah, Georgia.

The author desires to express the fullest appreciation to the brethren herein mentioned for the many favors, the generous and intelligent aid given him in preparation of this work.



## PREFACE

To you, dear reader, I wish to state that the author was prompted to prepare this book through the encouragement of Bro. H. L. Haywood, then Editor-in-Chief of "The Builder", published by the National Masonic Research Society of St. Louis, now Editor of the "New York Masonic Outlook", as well as by the favorable comment of the well known historian, Bro. Geo. W. Baird, P. G. M. of Washington, D. C., upon a manuscript furnished them, on the subject of "Freemasonry in the Formation of Our Government".

After two years of diligent research work, this book is published for the enlightenment of every good American, but especially the members of the Masonic Craft. Every American should not only manifest an interest in, but should have a complete knowledge of the form and purpose of our government; the character of the men who fathered it and brought our Revolution to a successful issue, and of how closely Masonry was interwoven in the birth of our nation. We quote the "Masonic Standard" of October 30, 1920: "Throughout the Revolution, the influence of Masonry was decisive in the halls of Congress and on the battlefield. The mere mention of statesmen and warriors of Revolutionary fame, who were members of the Craft, coupled with the known facts concerning Washington and his Masonic activities, will suggest to the student of Masonic History, how much the confidence and support of his Masonic Brethren may have sustained the Commander-in-Chief during the darkest hours of the Revolution."

Bro. Marshall DeLancey Haywood, Historian of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, states: "From the immortal Washington, Commander-in-Chief, and his principal Generals (Arnold alas! not excepted) down to many worthy

privates in the regiments under them; from John Paul Jones, the greatest of our fighters on the ocean, down to the hardy seamen who manned his guns; from Grand Masters Benjamin Franklin, Peyton Randolph, and other great leaders of the Continental Congress, down to the less famous participants in the council of the young republic, in all grades of civil society, in all ranks of military and naval life a knowledge of Masonry can be found."

My interest in the connection of Freemasonry with the stirring history of the American Revolution, and the belief that others similarly interested would welcome compilation of the authentic facts, have prompted me to bring forth this little volume. It is recognized that the never-ceasing labors of other research workers will undoubtedly clear up points that are as yet dubious, and I am confident that lost records of early days will yet come to light, adding to our knowledge of the fascinating Masonic history and labors of our early American brethren.

With this brief statement concerning the inception and scope of the present volume, my work is submitted for the inspection of the Craft.

*Phil. A. Roth*

## CHAPTER I

All good Americans, particularly Masons, are or ought to be most vitally interested in and informed upon the origin and early history of the United States, as well as the character of those brave and fearless men who staked their all in promoting that dangerous venture, the American Revolution, and carrying it to a successful issue.

We, as Masons, should cherish with pride the fact that Masonry was most intimately interwoven in the building of the grandest country on the face of the globe. Surely the hand of Providence was with our forefathers in that great and glorious undertaking.

The American ideal of government was, with few exceptions, promulgated and achieved by members of our Fraternity. And when the reader will have finished reading this book, he will have found that ours is truly a Masonic government. The writer feels justified in expressing herein the hope that future generations of Masonry will strive earnestly and sincerely to keep it so.

By the reading of Masonic literature, we have long since become familiar with the fact that Masons of those days played an important part in the founding of our government. It will be a revelation to discover that practically all the leaders in the movement were members of the Craft, who feared not to fight, bleed, and die to carry out those splendid principles which established freedom of thought, speech, and action for future generations.

In order to understand more fully who the actors in that great drama were, and what influence the principles of Masonry contributed in laying the cornerstone of the



structure of democracy, we must go back in history to 1761, with old Boston as the stage.

It was there that the heroic forefathers of our Fraternity, imbued with the thought that all free-born men were created alike and should walk upon a common level, uttered the first loud words of protest against the shameful oppression of the English Crown.

It was there that the first clash of resounding arms was heard, and the first life blood for the glorious cause of freedom was shed, in asserting the independence of man and the Colonies.

The various writers of American history cite many reasons that brought to the surface the feeling of unrest and discontent, but I shall dwell only on those that were the chief causes of the Revolution.

No doubt readers who are conversant with American history will recall that the Navigation Acts of 1661 and 1663 were the beginning of England's oppression against the Colonies. These Acts restricted American Colonists to trade with England only. This meant that they could not ship their products to any other country, and were forced to purchase all their supplies in English markets; further, that all such trade had to be carried on in no other than British ships. The Colonists endured these Acts only as a matter of necessity, and disregarded them whenever it was possible to do so; but, as might have been expected, they retarded the progress and expansion of the Colonies.

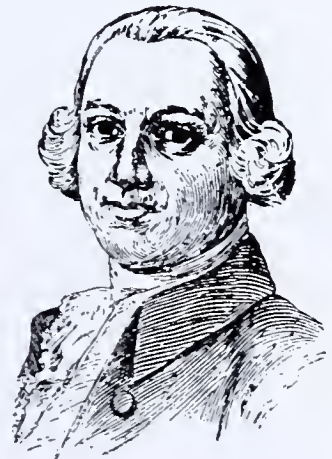
Then, one hundred years later, 1761, George III ascended the throne. He wanted to rival the grandeur of the French Court, and to build palaces that would compare with the glories of Versailles. The first Act during his regime was the "Writ of Assistance" in 1761, which gave

the Crown officials the right to search any home or business for goods not purchased in England.

This "Writ" was first applied in Massachusetts, where it aroused a storm of indignation from the Colonists, who claimed it was a violation of sacred rights. Their resistance brought the Writ into court (then meeting in Faneuil Hall) to test its validity.

Young James Otis<sup>(1)</sup>, at that time General Advocate of the Province, but who as a Colonist was of course antagonistic to this "Writ", was to represent the Crown. But instead of prosecuting the offenders as was his duty, he plunged into a five-hour speech in which he daringly denounced the Writ and openly urged the Colonists to "breast any storm of ministerial vengeance that their resistance might cause".

In ending his speech, he uttered these famous words: "To my dying day will I oppose with all the power and faculties God has given me, all such instruments of slavery on one hand, and villainy on the other". His



JAS. OTIS  
Who made Faneuil Hall  
the Cradle of Liberty

splendid courage and eloquence set fire to the hearts of his countrymen. Then amidst all the tumult and excitement he advanced to the awe-stricken Crown Advocate,

---

(1) **JAMES OTIS.** Was born February 5, 1725, at Great Meadows (now Barnstable), Massachusetts. He was admitted to the bar at twenty-one years of age. He was a brilliant lawyer and orator, and devoted much of his time to the study of literature. He had the reputation of never accepting a case unless he was thoroughly convinced of its being a just one. As a speaker he was bold, gifted, energetic and decisive, with a command of language that always carried conviction. His greatest opponents admitted that they never knew of a man fairer or more noble of conduct as pleader than Otis. In May, 1761, he was elected to the legislature, and in

and handed him his resignation as General Advocate of the Province.

This speech, dear reader, was the first spark which later burst into flames in the hearts of American Colonists. John Adams, our second President, said: "Then and there was the first open opposition to the arbitrary acts of Great Britain. Then and there liberty was born." Thus Faneuil Hall became the Cradle of Liberty.

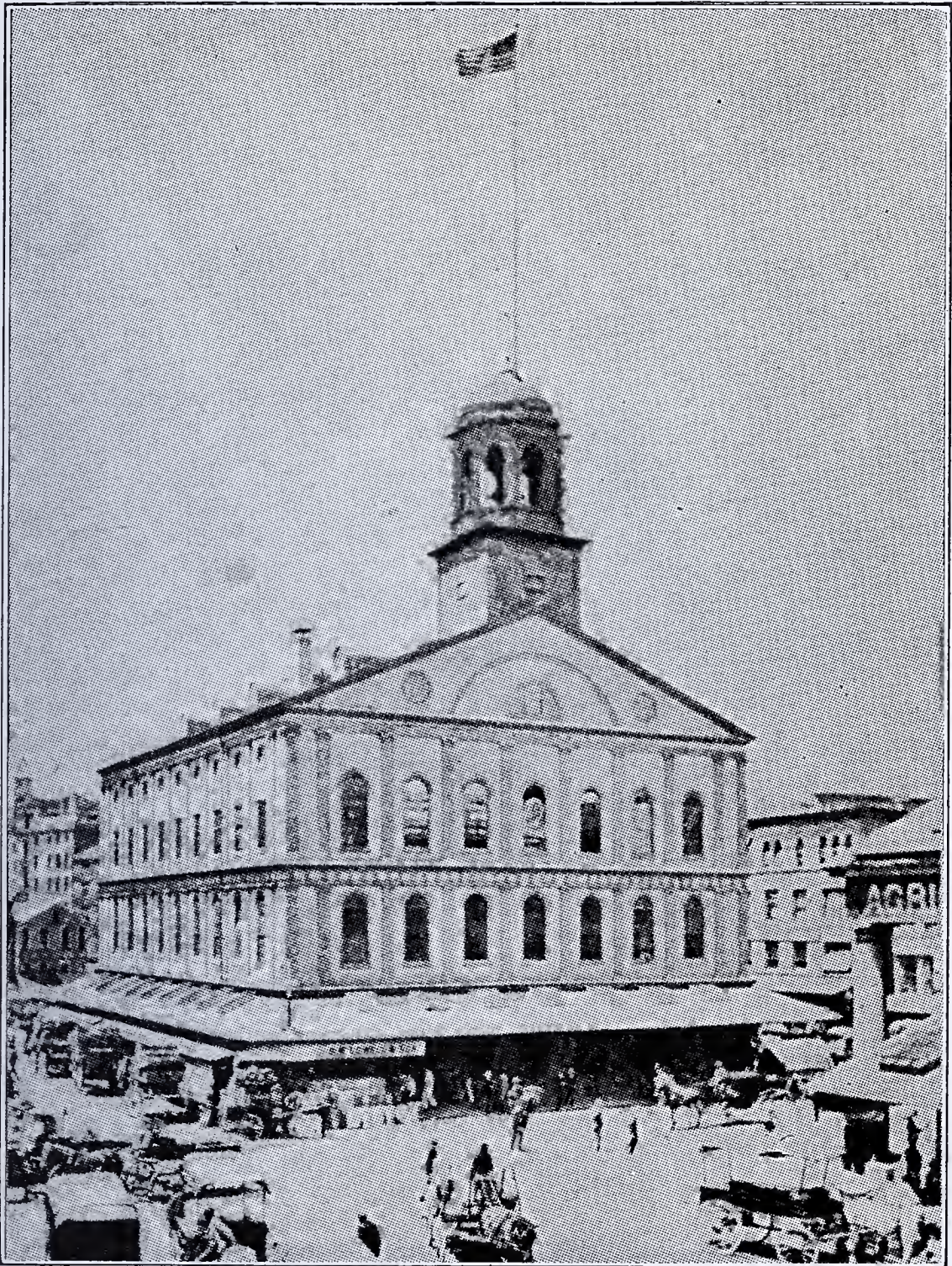
George III, needing money to carry out his programme of grandeur, wanted the Colonies taxed to the limit, and ordered Lord Granville to introduce the famous Stamp Act in the British Parliament, March 22, 1765, as an amendment to the Sugar Act of 1733. This act required or forced all bills, notes, leases, or any other similar documents to be written on stamped paper sold only by English officers. Even newspapers had to be printed on stamped paper, all of which was, of course, bitterly resented. It also brought about the organization of the Sons of Liberty, and a call from Massachusetts to the other Colonies for the First Colonial Congress, which met at New York City, October 7, 1765.

Meanwhile other Colonies were apprised of affairs at Boston and rose up in protest. Among those most active was Virginia, whose General Assembly received the news of the passage of these Acts while in session during the month of May, 1765. If Massachusetts ignited the spark

---

May, 1767, he was elected speaker of the same. His career practically came to an end by a quarrel in which he was struck on the head by a Crown official. He sued, won a verdict of two thousand dollars, refused the money, accepting only an apology. He became demented and was confined, but escaped in 1776 and fought in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was later removed to Andover, where he was killed by lightning, May 13, 1783. **Otis became a member of St. Andrew's Lodge January 4, 1754, and held the office of Senior Warden the same year in two Lodges of Boston.—(Massachusetts Grand Lodge Proceedings.)**





FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON  
"The Cradle of Liberty"



of rebellion by outright opposition, Virginia kindled it into a blaze.

It was at this session of the Virginia Assembly that young Patrick Henry<sup>(2)</sup>, at that time but twenty-nine years of age, presented the famous five resolutions, declaring that the people of Virginia were bound to pay only such taxes as were levied by their own Assembly, and that all who maintained the contrary should be regarded as enemies of the Colonies. Patrick Henry supported his resolutions by delivering a magnificent oration. Copies of this were immediately dispatched to the other Colonies. His speech was as follows:



PATRICK HENRY  
Virginia Statesman

“It is natural for a man to indulge in the illusions of hope.

We are apt to shut our eyes against the painful truth, and listen to the song of that siren until she transforms us into beasts. Is this the part of wise men engaged in the

---

(2) **PATRICK HENRY.** Was born May 29, 1736, at Studley, Hanover County, Virginia. He was admitted to the bar in 1760 at the age of twenty-four. He came into fame by winning the Parson's case when he defended a losing cause which he won by his oratory and outburst of eloquence. In May, 1765, he was chosen to the Legislature and remained there until 1774. He was one of Virginia's seven men in the Continental Congress which met September 5, 1774. He was also made Commander-in-Chief of Virginia's armed forces June 27, 1776, and was elected Governor in 1777 and again in 1784, but declined another term. In 1794 he was appointed United States Senator. In 1795 Washington offered him the office of Secretary of State and in 1796 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. President John Adams offered him the post of envoy and minister plenipotentiary to the French Republic, but he declined all of these. He died at Red Hill, his estate, June 6, 1799. Patrick Henry was not a member of the Craft.

arduous struggle for liberty? Are we disposed to be of the number of those, who, having eyes see not, and having ears hear not the things which so nearly concern their temporal salvation? For my part, whatever anguish of spirit it may cost, I am willing to know the whole truth; to know the worst and provide for it. I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know no way of judging the future but by the past; and judging from the past, I wish to know what there has been in the conduct of the British ministry for the last ten years to justify those hopes with which these gentlemen have been pleased to solace themselves and this house. Is it that insidious smile with which our petition has lately been received? Trust it not, it will prove a snare to your feet. Suffer not yourselves to be betrayed by a kiss. Ask yourselves how this gracious reception of our petition comports with those warlike preparations which cover our waters and darken our land. Are fleets and armies necessary to the work of Love and reconciliation? Have we shown ourselves so unwilling to be reconciled that force must be called in to win back our Love? Let us not deceive ourselves, these are the implements of war and subjugation, the last argument to which Kings resort. I ask, gentlemen, what means this martial array, if its purpose be *not* to force us into submission? Can the gentlemen assign any other motive for it? Has Great Britain any enemy in this quarter of the world to call for this accumulation of army and navies? *No*, she has none, they are meant for us, they can be meant for no other. They are sent over to bind and rivet upon us those chains which the British have so long been forging. And what have we to oppose them? Shall we try argument? We have been trying that for the last ten years. Have we anything new to offer on the subject? Nothing. We have held the subject up in every light in which it was capable,



but it has been all in vain. Shall we resort to entreaty and humble supplication? What terms shall we find that have not already been exhausted? Let us not, I beseech you, deceive ourselves longer. We have done everything we could to avert the storm now coming on. We have petitioned; we have remonstrated; we have supplicated; we have prostrated ourselves at the foot of the throne, and implored its interposition to arrest the tyrannical hands of the ministry and parliament. Our petitions have been slighted: our demonstrations have produced additional violence and insult, our supplications disregarded, and we have been spurned with contempt at the foot of the throne. In vain, after these things, may we indulge in the fond hope of peace and reconciliation. There is no longer any room for hope. If we wish to be free, if we wish to preserve inviolate those inestimable privileges for which we have so long been contending; if we mean not basely to abandon the noble struggle in which we have so long been contending; if we mean not basely to abandon the noble struggle in which we have so long been engaged, and which we pledged ourselves never to abandon until the glorious object of our contest shall be obtained, we must fight. I repeat it, we must fight! An appeal to arms, and the God of Hosts is all that there is left us. They tell us that we are weak; unable to cope with so formidable an adversary. But when shall we be stronger? Will it be next week, or next year? Will it be when we are totally disarmed, and a British guard stationed in every house? Shall we gather strength by irresolution and inaction? Shall we gather the means of effectual resistance by lying supinely on our backs and hugging the delusive phantom of hope, until our enemies shall have bound us hand and foot? We are not

weak if we make the proper use of those means which the God of nature hath placed in our power. Three million of people, armed in the holy cause of liberty in such a country as that which we possess, are invincible by any force which our enemy can send against us. The battle is not to the strong alone; it is to the vigilant, the active and the brave. Besides, we *have* no election. If we were base enough to desire it, it is now too late to retire from the conflict. There is no retreat but in submission and slavery! Our chains are forged. Their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston. War is inevitable and, let it come. I repeat it, let it come. It is in vain to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen, may cry, peace, peace! But there is no peace. War is actually begun. The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field. Why stand we here idle? What is it then the gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take; but as for me, give me liberty or give me death.” After a moment of silence and after the members had recovered from this daring speech, excited arguments followed; then, finally, as the coolest man in the legislature, Henry again rose, growing more eloquent as he warmed up, and closed by saying, “Caesar had his Brutus—Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third”— Here the speaker, Robinson, cried “Treason”, and was echoed by others, but Henry waited calmly, then finished by adding, “May profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it.” The resolutions were adopted then and



there, and Liberty was born. Though the illustrious Washington was present, there is no record of how he voted.

Governor Fanquier dissolved the House for adopting these resolutions. But the people returned all those who voted in favor of the resolutions; among whom were Patrick Henry, George Washington, Richard H. Lee, Peyton Randolph, Thomas Jefferson, and George Mason.

Seeing that the enforcement of these obnoxious regulations only widened the gap now pending between themselves and the Colonies, and with such men as William



WILLIAM PITT  
America's friend in Parliament

Pitt<sup>(3)</sup> (who declared in open Parliament that he rejoiced that the Colonies resisted, that if they had submitted, they would have voluntarily become slaves) and Edmund Burke (who eloquently sustained Pitt's appeal) as well as Benjamin Franklin<sup>(4)</sup> (the Colonists' emissary, who personally appeared before Parliament and insisted that the Colonists would never stand for a tax levy by Parliament) all pleaded for the repeal

of the Stamp Act. The King and Parliament, on March 18, 1766, finally repealed it.

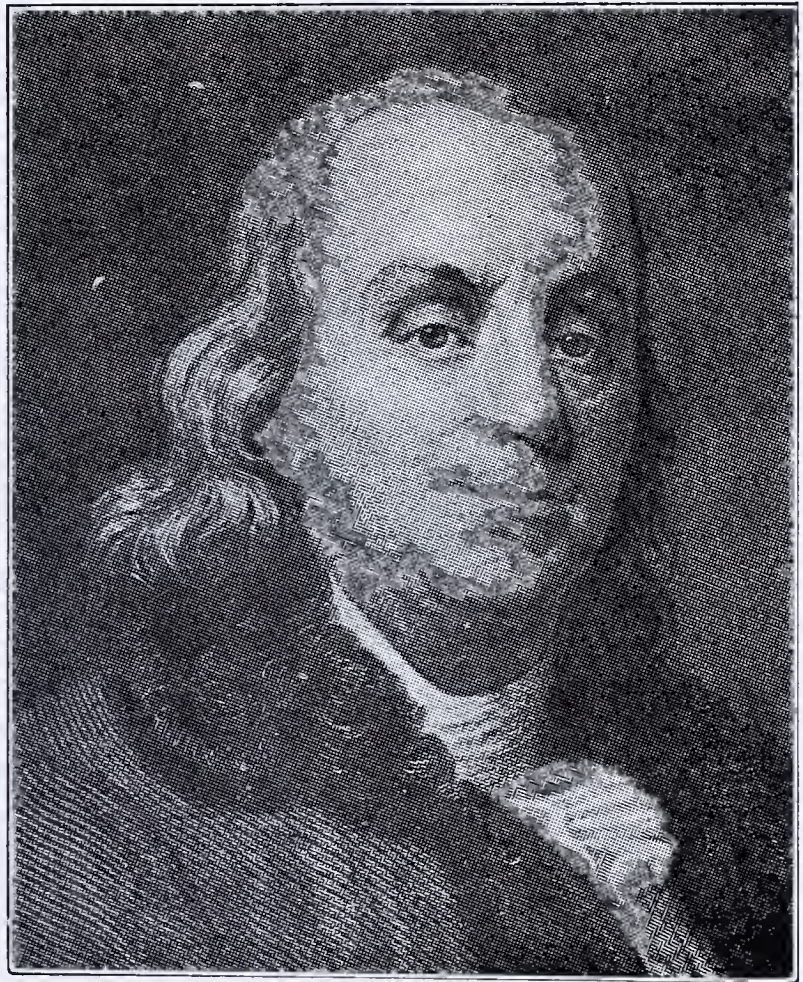
---

(3) WILLIAM PITT (EARL OF CHATHAM) and EDMUND BURKE were Masons.



But in June, 1767, a new tax was put upon the Colonies. This tax covered wine, oil, paints, glass, and especially tea, all of which fell most heavily on Massachusetts.

The Colonists again revived old associations, organized against the importation of English goods, and issued a circular letter to the other Colonies. At this time John Adams, John Hancock, and James Otis appeared before the Governor to ascertain the truth of the statements that General Gage and his troops



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN  
The Sage of the Revolution

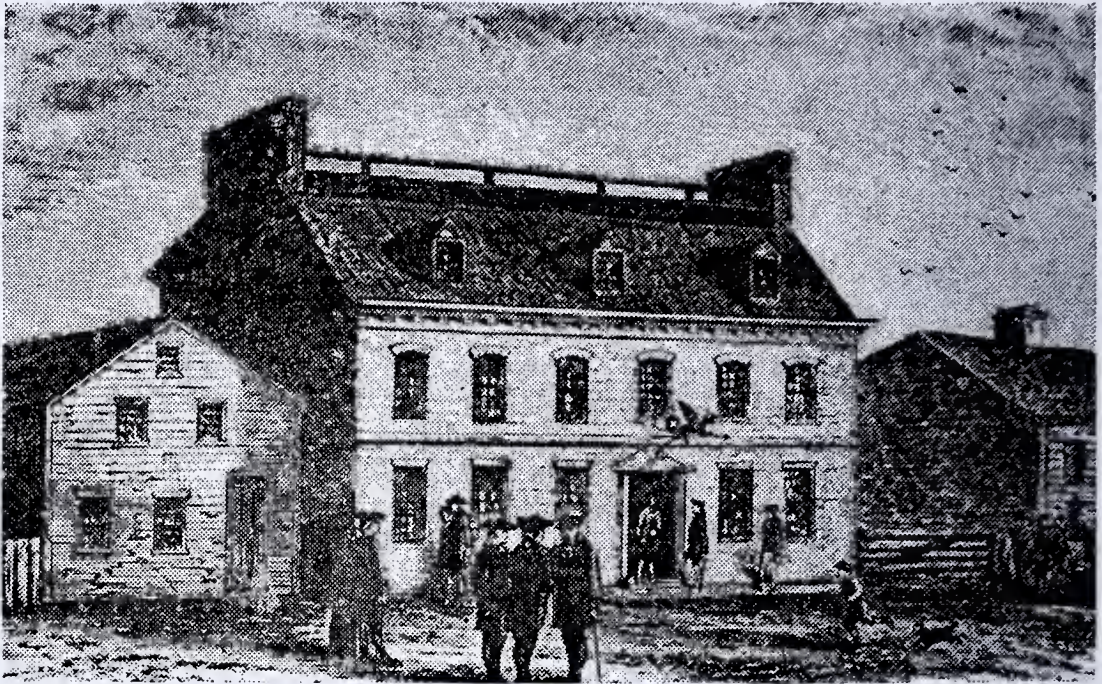
would be brought to Boston. The Governor, knowing them to be Colonial leaders, tempted them with bribes. To

---

(4) **BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.** Was born January 17, 1706. In 1721 he became a newsboy and carried the "New England Courant". In 1723 he sold old books to pay his way to Philadelphia, and there took up the printer's trade. After knocking about in Philadelphia, he went to London, England, and returned to Philadelphia October 11, 1726. In 1731 he established the Public Library. In 1736 he was clerk in the Pennsylvania Assembly. In 1737 he was appointed Postmaster, and at the same time established the first hospital and became a member of the most prominent societies. In 1744 he published the "Pennsylvania Gazette". In 1757 he was sent to England to have the Crown take over Pennsylvania, as Pennsylvania descendants refused to pay taxes. In



Hancock he offered a commission as a member of the Governor's Council, which Hancock tore to pieces in the Governor's presence. To John Adams he offered the position of Advocate General of the Admiralty, which was rejected with disdain. Samuel Adams now proposed and fathered a resolution in the Massachusetts Assembly for the call of a Continental Congress.



GREEN DRAGON TAVERN, BOSTON  
Where St. Andrew's Lodge met

1764 he was again sent over as the Colonists' agent, and was active for the repeal of the Stamp Act. He returned May 5, 1775, and was elected to the Continental Congress, July 21. He proposed a union of the Colonies. He became Colonial Postmaster and Chairman of the Safety Committee. Franklin was one of five men appointed to frame the Declaration of Independence. September, 1776, he was made United States Envoy to France and negotiated for the French ships and troops to assist us during the Revolution. He died April 17, 1790, in Philadelphia. He was raised in St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia, June 24, 1731, and was made Junior Warden the same year. He became Worshipful Master, June 5, 1732; Grand Master, June 24, 1734; and Provincial Grand Master (Moderns) in 1749. In 1777 he was made a member of Loge des Neuf Sœurs, sometimes called the Lodge of Nine Muses, in Paris. He assisted in raising Voltaire, April 7, 1778. The French brethren elected Franklin as Worshipful Master in May, 1779, and re-elected him the following year.



The result was that the English troops under General Gage were sent over to enforce these laws. But no quarters could be had in spite of the Quartering Act of September, 1768, and the troops camped on the Boston Common until quarters could be rented.

On the evening of March 5, 1770, a British sentinel was attacked. This caused a riot in which three people were killed and eight wounded, and caused the Boston Massacre. All taxes were now removed except that on tea, which the King insisted must be paid. November, 1773, three shiploads that had to be unloaded lay in Boston Harbor. A protest meeting was called for the evening of December 16th, seven thousand people attending.

Joseph Warren<sup>(5)</sup>, Josiah Quincy, and Samuel Adams were the speakers. The Masons of St. Andrew's Lodge, under the leadership of Paul Revere, had also gathered at the home of Bro. Brandlee, corner Hillis and Tremont Streets, where Mohawk Indian disguises prepared by Mrs. Brandlee were donned, and then proceeded to the meeting. Then, by prearrangement, when Samuel Adams spoke the words, "This meeting can do no



JOSEPH WARREN  
Grand Master of Massachusetts,  
who gave his life at  
Bunker Hill

---

(5) **JOSEPH WARREN.** Was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 11, 1741. He took up the practice of medicine as a profession in 1774. He was elected to Congress and presided June 14, 1775. He was commissioned Major General of the Massachusetts Militia, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th, where he was shot and killed. On the night of June 16th, he presided over the Provincial Congress. Early June 17th he visited a patient in Dedham. He then left for Charleston, saying he wanted to get

more to save the country," they boarded the three tea-laden ships at Griffith's Wharf, and by midnight had emptied 342 boxes of tea, valued at \$9,000.00, into the sea. It is said that after washing off the paint and discarding their disguises, they repaired to their Lodge room in the Green Dragon Tavern. A large brass tablet on a building on Atlantic Avenue designates the spot where the Tea Party took place. In consequence of this daring act, the port of Boston was closed, June, 1774. But the news was spread throughout the Colonies. Drums and fifes were now heard everywhere. Fathers and sons were learning the art

of war, which fact gave rise to the famous Minute Men of the Revolution.



SAMUEL ADAMS  
One of Massachusetts'  
leading Statesmen

General Gage was appointed Governor of Massachusetts in May, 1774, and immediately issued orders to apprehend and punish John Hancock and Samuel Adams<sup>(6)</sup>, but he never succeeded in arresting them.

And so, on the fifth day of September, 1774, the Continental Congress was convened in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia.

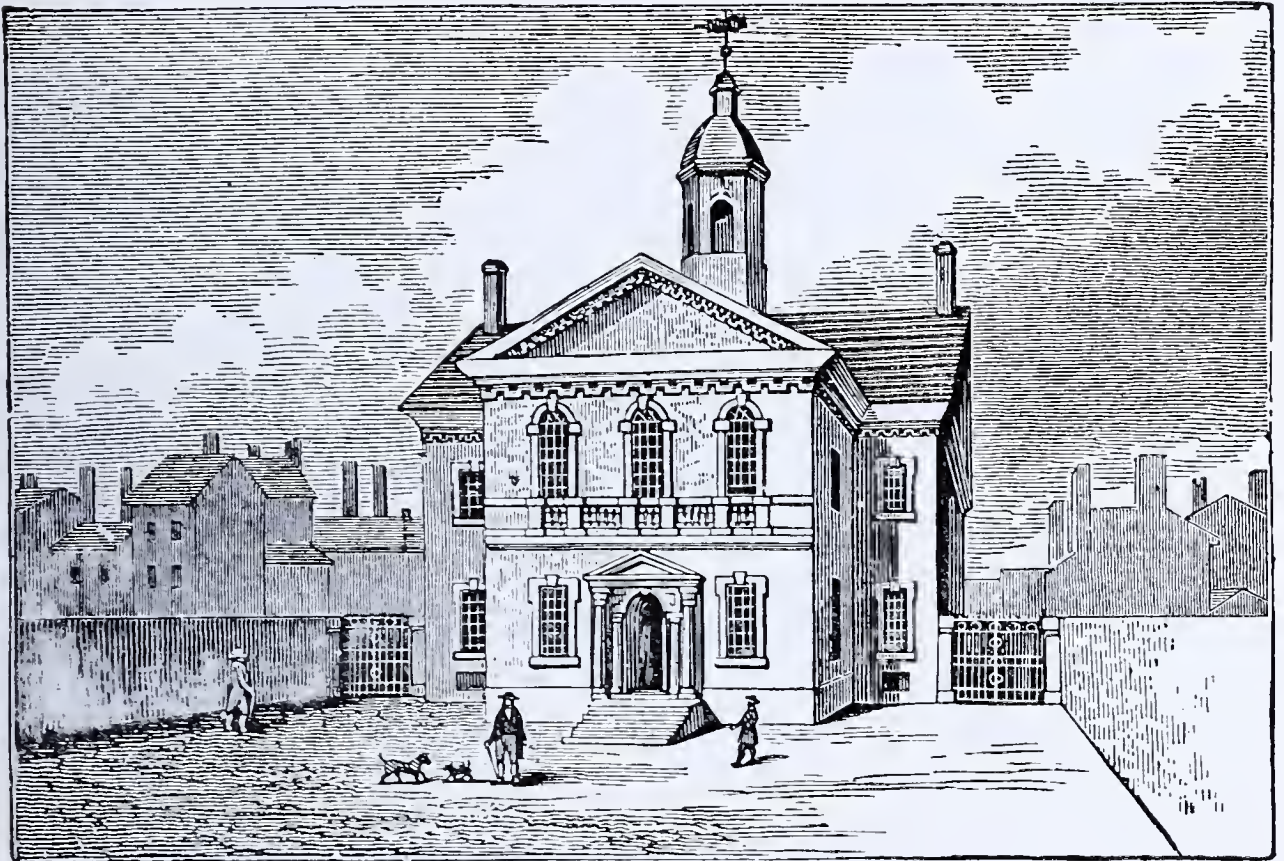
Peyton Randolph<sup>(7)</sup>, the staunch Virginian, was elected

---

a shot at the British. Instead of taking command, he siezed a musket and fought as a private, leaving the command to Generals Prescott and Israel Putnam. April 6, 1776, after the British evacuation, his Masonic Brethren found the body buried in a shallow grave. It was conveyed to the State House, thence to a tomb in Old Granary burying ground. In 1825 the body was taken to Warren's tomb under St. Paul's Church, and still later to Forest Hill Cemetery. He was initiated in St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston, September 10, 1761, passed November 2, 1761, and raised to Master Mason November 6, 1761. He was elected Master November



president. Many writers assert that with few exceptions this gathering might have been a Lodge of Master Masons.



CARPENTER HALL

Where the Continental Congress met September 5, 1774

30, 1768. In December, 1769, he received a commission from the Grand Lodge of Scotland dated May 30th, making him Grand Master of Boston and one hundred miles around. May 3, 1772, he was commissioned, and December 27, 1773, installed as Grand Master of North America.—(Gould, Volume 4.) November 11, 1794, at a cost of one thousand dollars, King Solomon's Lodge erected a monument to his memory on the old battle field.

(6) **SAMUEL ADAMS.** It has often been claimed, was a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, but this fact has as often been denied. The writer, though not having been able to prove it, believes he was from his intimate relations with the members of that Lodge. The name, Samuel Adams, appears in the Grand Lodge Proceedings of Massachusetts, March 5, 1779 (Massachusetts Grand Lodge Proceedings, 1732-1792), but the writer is unable to connect it with Samuel Adams of Revolutionary fame. For biography see number 78 under signers of the Declaration of Independence.





BOSTON TEA PARTY AT GRIFFITH'S WHARF  
December 16, 1773



Before the first session of the Continental Congress, the Massachusetts and Virginia Assemblies adopted resolutions to appoint committees on correspondence, to advocate the rights of the Colonies. Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and James Otis were appointed. In March, 1775, the second Virginia Convention met in Old St. John's Church. Here again we note the Masonic patriots, Washington, Patrick Henry, Peyton Randolph, and Richard Henry Lee. Patrick Henry moved to establish a militia for the defense of the Colony. Many opposed this as a rash policy, claiming a lack of money, guns and stores. But Henry was not to be subdued, and again started one of his famous speeches. Richard Henry Lee seconded Patrick Henry's resolutions, and they were adopted.



PEYTON RANDOLPH  
First speaker, Continental  
Congress and Grand Master  
of Virginia

---

(7) **PEYTON RANDOLPH.** Was born in Williamsburg, Virginia, 1721. He was with Washington in the French and Indian war. He was also Attorney General for the Crown, but was deprived of his office because of his being too outspoken. He became a member of the House of Burgesses, and was elected Speaker in 1776, elected to the Continental Congress which met September 5, 1774, and was made President. While in the State Legislature he framed the protest against the Stamp Act in 1764. He resigned the Chairmanship of the Continental Congress on account of ill health and died October 22, 1775. **He was a member of Williamsburg Lodge No. 6, Virginia, and Grand Master two terms, November 6, 1773, to October 22, 1775.**—(Washington and Masonic Compeers, pages 268-269.)

## CHAPTER II

On the morning of April 18, 1775, General Gage ordered Colonel Smith and Major Pitcairn to proceed with eight hundred men to Concord to seize the patriots' guns and stores concealed there, and to capture John Hancock and Samuel Adams. Every move was made under cover. Boats



Where Samuel Adams and John Hancock hid at Lexington, April 18, 1775

war. Gage posted orders that no one dare leave the town after eight in the evening. At midnight the troops embarked, believing their departure a secret. Samuel Adams and Hancock, as we know, had already proceeded to Lexington, but Dr. Joseph Warren stayed in Boston watching the ships. When assured

which way the troops were bound, he quickly sent a message to Adams and Hancock to forewarn them. Shortly after, the signal lantern was hung from the belfry of the

---

(8) **PAUL REVERE.** Was born in Boston, January 1, 1735. He learned the trade of gold and coppersmith and became a most skilled craftsman. He served in the French and Indian war as Lieutenant of Artillery. The night before the battle of Lexington he had agreed to carry messages for General Warren to Samuel Adams and John Hancock at Lexington, concerning the British designs to remove from Concord the stores and arms secreted there. Warned on the Charleston side by Robert Newton from the belfry of the Old North Church, he rode full speed to Lexington, arousing the Colonists along the way with the cry, "The British are coming." This ride, fraught with danger, was described



Old North Church by Robert Newton (a Mason and sexton of the church) that the troops were coming to land.



#### OLD NORTH CHURCH

Where Robert Newton hung the signal light for Paul Revere's ride  
and Wm. Dawes

in poetry and made famous by Longfellow. Revere was also engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill. He died May 18, 1818, at Boston. He was made an E. A. September 4, 1760, and raised January 27, 1761, in St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston. Senior Warden November, 1764, and Worshipful Master November 30, 1770; Junior Grand Warden 1778-1779, Senior Grand Warden 1780-1783, Deputy Grand Master 1784-1791, and Grand Master December 12, 1794, to December 12, 1797.—(Massachusetts Grand Lodge Proceedings.)





PAUL REVERE  
Of Paul Revere's Ride

The brave Paul Revere<sup>(8)</sup> started on horseback to "spread the alarm through every Middlesex village and farm," while William Dawes rode through Roxbury bringing the same intelligence to the patriots south of Boston. The British troops came up the Lexington road, believing they had outwitted the Colonists, who, as a matter of fact had been watching them from behind rocks and bushes. Reaching the meeting house at Lexington Green, Pitcairn saw the militia, and ordered the "dammed rebels to disperse". It was then that Captain John Parker defied him, and ordered his men to stand their ground, but not to shoot until fired upon, saying, "If the English mean



PAUL REVERE'S RIDE  
April 18, 1775

to have war, let it begin right here," and so it did. Dr. Joseph Warren, who was President of the Provincial Congress, worked boldly and openly.



Many patriots now flocked to the Provincial Army under the command of Artemus Ward. From New Hampshire came General Stark, commander of the Green Mountain Boys. From Palomonneth, Rhode Island, came the young Quaker and Iron Master, later hero of Camden, Nathaniel Greene; Robert Newton, who hung the signal light in the belfry of the Old North Church; brave old Israel Putnam<sup>(9)</sup>, who, at sixty, left his plow in the field at Pomfret,

---

(9) **ISRAEL PUTNAM.** Was born in Salem, Massachusetts, January 7, 1718. Putnam was a farmer, and with his wife settled on a Pomfret, Connecticut, farm in 1740. His courage can be imagined by the reader, when, with a torch in one hand and a gun in the other he went into a cave after a she-wolf that had killed many sheep, and brought out the dead animal by the ears. On another occasion he rode on horseback down a long flight of stone stairs at Stamford, to escape being captured, while a bullet went through his coat and another through his hat. He gained his military experience in the French and Indian war. After the battle of Lexington he immediately reported for service, riding sixty-eight miles in one day. He was placed at the head of his troops, and commissioned as a Brigadier General. He took an active part in the battle of Bunker Hill, and even fired field pieces himself. Washington, on taking command, made him Major General in July, 1775. He was in command at Long Island during that sad campaign. An interesting story is told of him while there. When hard pressed by British and Hessians who camped on the opposite side of a river, he built a large bonfire during the night, ordered his troops to ride between the shore and the fire, to some distance, and return in a circle through the darkness beyond. Protracted repetition of this made the watchful enemy on the opposite side believe he had a large army and was trying to encircle them. The result was that the enemy fled that night. Putnam was able to serve but a short time after, on account of a stroke which kept him confined for eleven years. He died May 19, 1790. Though definite proofs as to his Masonic affiliations may be missing, as they were in many other cases because of records being lost, the writer firmly believes the anecdote in McClenachen's "History of Freemasonry of New York" (page 204), which is as follows: "In 1758 Putnam was captured by the Indians near Crown Point. While he was being tied to an oak tree to be burned. Putnam, as a last resort, gave the Masonic sign of distress, which was observed by a French officer named Molang, who immediately, at his own risk, ordered Putnam released. This tree was called Putnam's Oak, and grew near Putts Creek, Indian Ridge. Putnam, it is said, never forgot this escape, and often mentioned what his Masonry did for him." Putnam's name (according to the well known writer,

Connecticut, not even stopping to doff his blouse or change his linen, mounted his horse, aroused his neighbors, and arrived at Cambridge at the head of a large army of Connecticut men. Rufus Putnam<sup>(9b)</sup>, his brother, offered his services, which were accepted.



GEN. PUTNAM  
Patriot and hero



RUFUS PUTNAM  
One of Washington's engineers

Chas. T. McClenachen, historian of the Grand Lodge of New York) appears in many New York Lodges after 1775. It has been stated that he was raised in a Military Lodge at Crown Point while in the British army.

(9b) **RUFUS PUTNAM**, a brother of Israel, was born in the town of Sutton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, on April 9, 1738. At the age of nineteen he enlisted in the Provincial army. In 1773 he became a surveyor. After the battle of Lexington he entered the army at Cambridge and was made Lieutenant Colonel. He was employed to survey and lay out defense works. In August, 1776, he was commissioned Engineer by Congress and was the Chief Engineer until 1778. Among his achievements was West Point. He died May 24, 1824. According to Hayden in his "Washington and His Masonic Compeers", he was Initiated in American Union Lodge, July 26, 1779; Passed August 26th, and Raised September 6th of the same year. After the war, American Union Lodge, through Putnam and Jonathan Hart, became Marietta Lodge, at Marietta, Ohio, and Rufus Putnam was its first Junior Warden. In 1808 Ohio became a Grand Jurisdiction and Putnam was named as the Grand Master, but resigned soon after on account of his advanced age.





BATTLE OF LEXINGTON  
April 19, 1775



As the news of the battle of Lexington reached Virginia and the other Colonies, the Governor of Virginia, Lord Dunsmore, ordered Captain Corbin to hasten and take all the military stores from Williamsburg, and place them on a boat on the York River below. Patrick Henry, being apprised of this, assembled a band of one hundred and fifty men to force the Governor to restore the stores. When within sixteen miles of Williamsburg, he received information that the Governor had become alarmed, and ordered his receiver, General Captain Corbin, to meet Henry, and arrange a compromise. The result was that Henry received the cash value for all the stores taken, and sent the cash to the treasury of the Provincial Congress at Williamsburg.

He then dismissed his little army, and himself proceeded to the Continental Congress. Lord Dunsmore threatened revenge on Henry, but this, and other acts, forced him to flee, never to return.

Under the leadership of Masons in North Carolina, the patriots of that state met at Charlotte, Mecklenberg County, May 20th to 31st, and passed the famous Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence. The signers were Aldro Alexander, Thomas Polk, Adam Clarendon, Eph. Brusard, David Reefe, John Alexander, John Pfifer, Robert Green, Richard Barry, Will Kennon, Benjamin Pallon, John Davidson, J. William Graham, John Poa, Weighstill Avery, Charles Alexander, Ezra Alexander, Henry Dorans, James Norris, Neille Morrison, Jbez Alexander.

General William Moultrie, Charles C. Pinckney, Francis Marion, and Thomas Sumpter, all of South Carolina, now took up the cause of the Colonies.



ETHAN ALLEN DEMANDING FORT TICONDEROGA  
May 10, 1775





ETHAN ALLEN  
Who took Fort Ticonderoga  
in the name of the Great  
Jehovah and Continental  
Congress

On May 10, 1775, Fort Ticonderoga was taken by Generals Ethan Allen and Benedict Arnold. On May 12th, Fort Crown Point fell into the hands of Seth Warner. On May 10, 1775, the second Continental Congress met in the State House at Philadelphia. Peyton Randolph, who was chairman at its first session, resigned on account of ill health. Congress then chose John Hancock<sup>(10)</sup> as presiding officer of this second meeting. Thomas Jefferson was appointed to Randolph's place as delegate from Virginia. Three more new men now entered Congress: Benjamin Franklin from Pennsylvania, George Clinton, and Robert Livingston from New York.

A postal system was organized with Franklin at its head. A "Federal Union" of Colonies was also put into effect. Two million dollars in "Bills of Credit" were issued, the United Colonies pledging themselves to redeem them.

---

(10) **JOHN HANCOCK.** Was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, January 12, 1737. He graduated from Harvard in 1754. His first offense was made during a funeral oration over those killed in the Boston Massacre, in which he spoke against the conduct of the British soldiers. In 1774-75, he presided over the first and second Provincial Congress. He was a member of the Continental Congress, 1775-1778, and was president of the same from May, 1775, to 1777, and the first man to sign the Declaration of Independence. As he boldly signed he said, "There, John Bull, you can read my name without spectacles." In 1776 he was commissioned Major General and commanded Massachusetts troops in the Rhode Island expedition. In 1780 he was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention; also in the same year he was chosen the first governor by the people, to serve until 1785. In 1787 he was returned to that office and continued until October 8, 1793, when he died. Hancock and his associate, Samuel Adams, were considered the two arch conspirators by the British government and

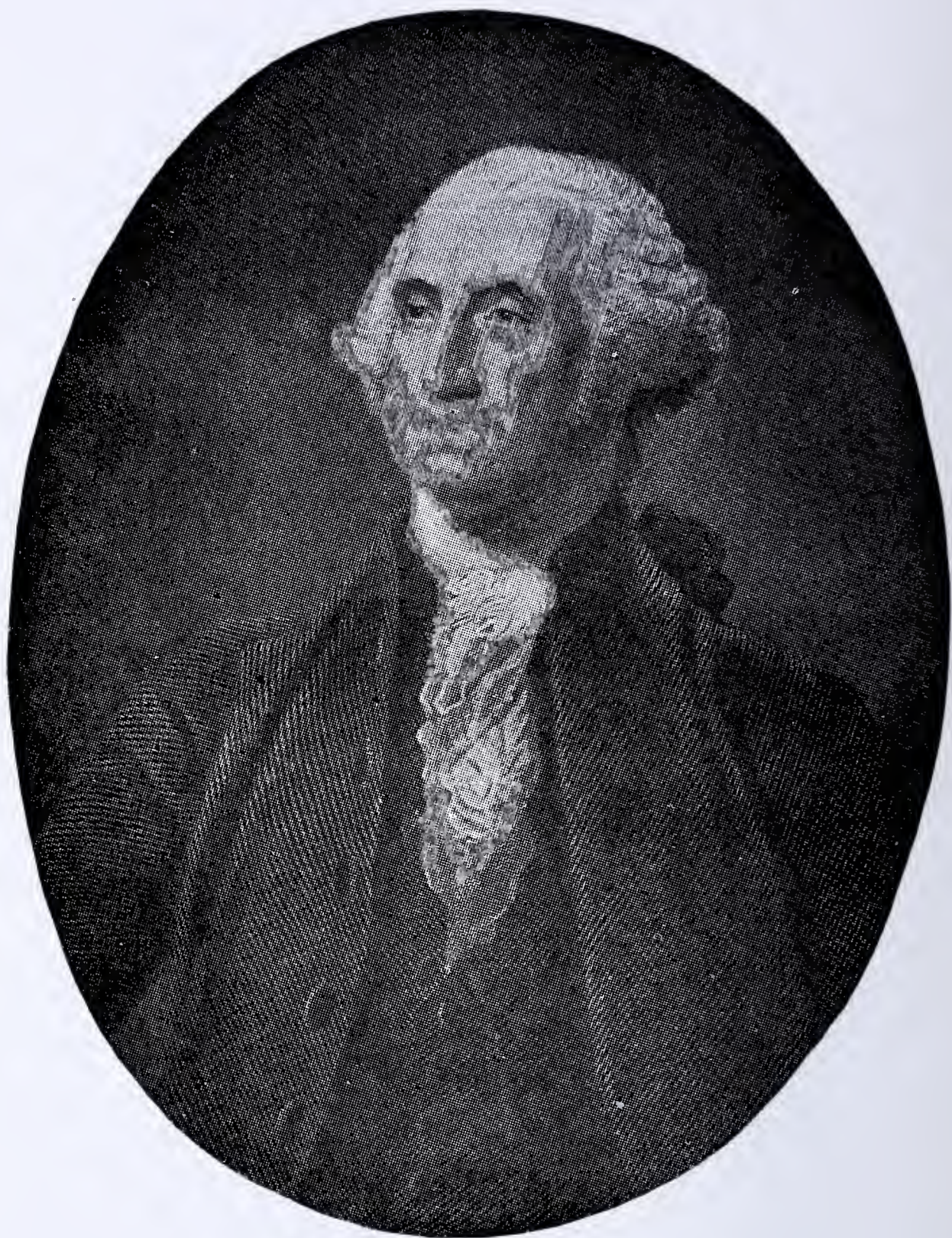


JOHN HANCOCK  
Chairman, Second Continental Congress

---

were hunted by the Red Coats at Lexington and Concord. They were the only two men exempt from amnesty by the King. John Hancock was raised in Merchants' Lodge No. 277, Quebec, January 26, 1762, and affiliated with St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston, October 14, 1762.



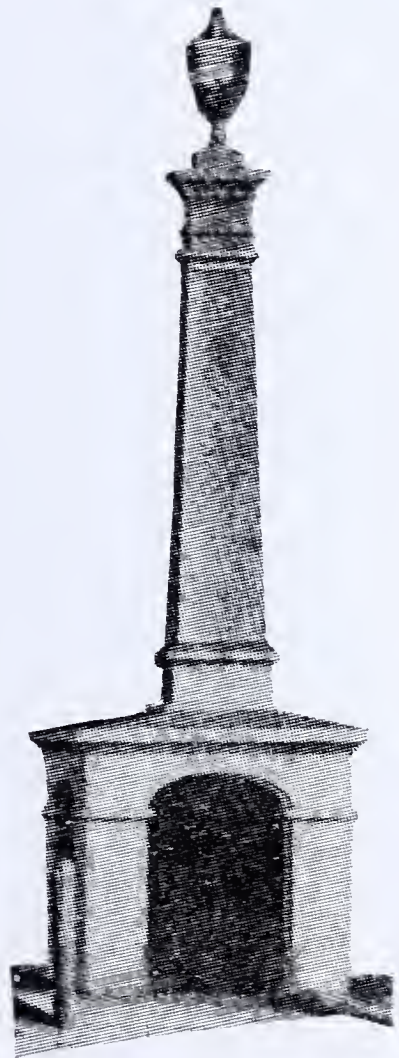


WASHINGTON—FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY



On June 14, 1775, Colonel George Washington<sup>(11)</sup>, a member of the Congress, was unanimously chosen as Commander-in-Chief of the army with a salary of five hundred dollars per month. June 15th the President formally communicated this information to Washington, who arose from his seat, accepted the appointment, and declared that he had no intention of accepting any pay for his services, but he did expect Congress to pay his expenses, of which he would keep an accurate account. These totaled \$62,000 during the war.

We now come to the battle of Bunker Hill, the first real fight of the Revolution, which took place June 17, 1775. Joseph Warren, as Major General, was the ranking officer, but arriving late at the scene of the battle, the command devolved upon General Prescott and Israel Putnam. Warren in the meantime fought with a musket as a private, but unfortunately was killed fighting bravely when the British made the last charge, ending in a victory for them.



WARREN MONUMENT  
Erected by King Solomon  
Lodge, 1794

---

(11) **THE IMMORTAL GEORGE WASHINGTON.** Was initiated in Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, Virginia, November 4, 1752, passed March 3, 1753, and raised August 4, 1753. His Masonic career is best described by M. W. Frederick W. Hamilton, P. G. M. and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, as follows: "December 28, 1778, marched in St. John the Evangelist festival procession in Philadelphia. June 24, 1779, celebrated St. John the Baptist festival in American Union Lodge. October 6,





BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, March 17, 1776

Putnam was the man of the hour. When ammunition was running low, and another charge by the British being

---

1779, Grand Lodge of Massachusetts instituted a military Lodge known as Washington Lodge, where he was a regular visitor when Moses Greenleaf presided. December 15, 1779, the American Union Lodge recommended him for General Grand Master of the United States. December 27, 1779, and June 24, 1782, he celebrated the anniversaries of St. John the Evangelist and St. John the Baptist, respectively, in American Union Lodge. December 27, 1782, celebrated the Festival of St. John the Evangelist in King Solomon Lodge, Poughkeepsie. 1783-1784 several times visited Alexandria Lodge No. 39. June 24, 1778, celebrated the Festival of St. John the Baptist with Alexandria Lodge No. 39. February, 1785, LaFayette presented him with a Masonic apron embroidered by Marchioness LaFayette. February 12, 1785, attended the funeral of Wm. Ramsey at Alexandria. April 28, 1788, named Charter Master of Alexandria Lodge No. 22, Alexandria. December 20, 1788, unanimously elected to succeed himself. April 20, 1789, took

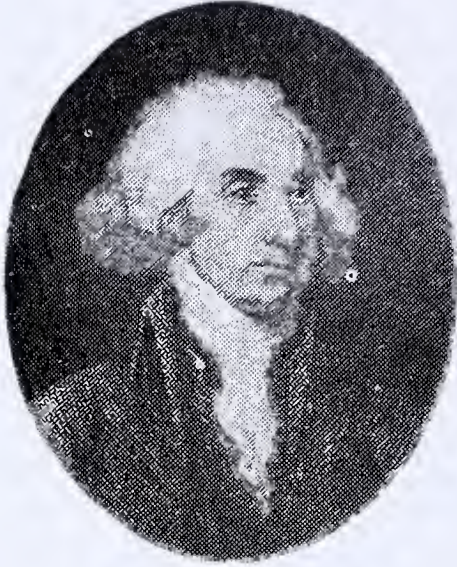




WASHINGTON TAKING COMMAND AT CAMBRIDGE



made, it was Putnam who ordered the troops not to fire until they could see the whites of the enemy's eyes. Though the patriots fought bravely, they were forced to yield to the well-seasoned troops which outnumbered them.



GEN. SCHUYLER  
One of Gates' victims

After the appointment of Washington, Congress became very busy and set in motion arrangements to equip the army of fourteen thousand men minus uniforms, poorly armed, and imperfectly clothed. Discipline was lacking as well as arms and ammunition.

September 14, 1775, Congress decided to send two expeditions to Canada, one under

---

oath of first President of the United States upon the Bible of St. John's Lodge No. 1, New York. From 1790 to 1793 he wrote letters to King David's Lodge, Newport, Rhode Island; St. John's Lodge No. 2, Newbern, North Carolina; Prince George Lodge No. 16, Georgestown, South Carolina; Grand Lodge of South Carolina; Grand Lodge of Georgia; Grand Lodges of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. September 18, 1793, walked in procession and performed part of the services of laying the cornerstone at the Capitol at Washington, clothed with LaFayette's apron. April 1, 1797, attended a meeting of Alexandria Lodge No. 22, and at the banquet proposed the toast: "To the Lodge at Alexandria and all Masons throughout the world." April 24, 1797, wrote letters of thanks to Grand Master Paul Revere and Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. September 25, 1798, he replied to anti-Masonic letters from Rev. G. W. Snyder, Fredricks-town, Maryland. He died December 14, 1799, and was buried December 18th. His funeral services were conducted by his Lodge. Mrs. Washington survived him by two years, dying in 1801, and they lie side by side in the vault on the estate. Mt. Vernon was bequeathed to Washington by his elder brother, Lawrence, and remained in the family until 1832, when John A. Washington, our hero's grand nephew, died. He requested his wife to sell it to Congress to maintain it, and offered it to the Federal government, but failed in 1849. In 1850 and 1855 he twice offered it to Virginia and failed. It was at this time that an invalid lady, Ann Parmele



Major General Philip Schuyler<sup>(12)</sup> and Brigadier General Richard Montgomery, and the second under General Benedict Arnold. Schuyler soon became very ill and turned his command over to General Montgomery, who captured Montreal November 13, 1775.

December 31, 1775, Montgomery<sup>(13)</sup>, with the division under General Arnold, assaulted Quebec, but failed to capture it. Montgomery was killed and Arnold wounded. In April, 1776, General Wooster joined Arnold with reinforcements, but the second attempt was also a failure.

He then retreated to the Sorel River to join General John Sullivan.



GEN. MONTGOMERY  
Killed in Canada  
invasion

Cunningham, of South Carolina, was passing Mt. Vernon on a boat, on its way to Philadelphia. It was the custom of boat masters to toll their bells, as a solemn notice, that they were abreast of the home of Washington. Mrs. Cunningham, having been a great admirer of Washington, begged her daughter to try to save Mt. Vernon, conduct and consecrate it as a shrine for the American people. On December 3, 1853, this lady and daughter issued an appeal to the women of America. On March 19, 1858, the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association was formed, and the estate of 202 acres purchased for \$200,000. Since then thirty-five more acres of the original holdings have been purchased. Miss Cunningham served as first Regent, holding office from 1858-1874.—(Reprinted from the Masonic Standard, October 30, 1920.)

It is said that Washington was conspicuous in the practice of charity, that he donated several farms to the use of the homeless, and made provision for orphans and his infirm servants. For many years he donated fifty pounds annually for the instruction of indigent children of Alexandria. While absent as Commander-in-Chief, he ordered the superintendent of his household and estate to keep up the hospitality of Mt. Vernon, and to let no one go away hungry, and where it was a case of actual want to give the people corn, supply their necessities, and money to the extent of fifty pounds a year.

(12) **MAJOR GENERAL PHILIP SCHUYLER.** Was born in Albany, New York, November 20, 1723. Having been left with a large estate, he spent his early days in study and hunting, whereby he became very friendly with the Indians, and wielded quite an influence. He received his military training in the French and Indian War. May 10, 1775, he was elected to the Continental Congress, and was commissioned Major General, June 15, 1775. He served faithfully until 1777, when charges were brought against him, and he was relieved of his command. It is history that General Gates was the instigator of Schuyler's trouble in order to get his command, as a means of superseding Washington. Let it be known that Schuyler was vindicated by Congress of all charges. April 19, 1779, Congress finally accepted his resignation. Though a civilian, he was in close touch with the army, and performed valuable service. He knew there was no money in the treasury in 1781, yet he furnished one thousand barrels of flour for the army. From 1781 to 1784, 1786 to 1790, and 1792 to 1797 he was State Senator; he served as United States Senator in 1787 to 1791, and was again elected in 1797, but owing to his poor health, resigned before the end of the first year. He died November 18, 1804, at Albany, New York. **He was a member of Solomon Lodge No. 1, Poughkeepsie, New York.**—(Masonic History of New York.)

(13) **GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY.** Was born near Rophae, Ireland, December 2, 1736. He received a college training, then entered the English army, and was transferred to America. He went back to England, but returned in 1773 to stay and purchase a farm. June 15, 1775, he was appointed Brigadier General and led the ill-fated expedition to conquer Canada, where he lost his life December 31, 1775. No doubt he would have been successful but for the wretched conditions of the troops. **Hayden** in his "Washington's Masonic Compeers", page 317, states: "The names of Warren, Montgomery and Wooster became a standing Masonic toast during the war, commemorative of their virtues as patriot Masons who fell early in their Country's defense."



### CHAPTER III

In March, 1776, Washington fortified Dorchester Heights, laid siege to Boston, and ordered General Knox to bombard the city. These fortifications were planned and built by Richard Gridley<sup>(14)</sup>, the army engineer, who had also planned the defense of Breed's Hill. The British evacuated Boston, March seventeenth.

April 12, 1776, the North Carolina Legislature empowered its representatives to concur with the other Colonies in declaring our independence. May thirtieth, Massachusetts instructed her delegates to support the resolution for separation of the Colonies from England.

May 6, 1776, the Virginia convention assembled at Williamsburg, adopted a resolution that the delegates to the Continental Congress be instructed to propose to that body that the united Colonies declare themselves free and independent states, absolved from all allegiance to, or dependence upon the Crown or Parliament of Great Britain. It was further resolved



R. H. LEE  
Who prepared the Declaration  
of Independence

to appoint a committee to draft a Declaration of Rights,

---

(14) **RICHARD GRIDLEY.** To Richard Gridley, not often mentioned in history, belongs the credit, as engineer, of designing the line of earth works behind which the Colonists were fortified at Breed's Hill, which had been mistaken for Bunker Hill. It must be remembered that these redoubts were thrown up during a single night. Gridley himself worked with spade in hand until early in the morning, when he became ill, but returned later to take a hand in the conflict. He also planned the fortifications of Dor-

which was written by George Mason<sup>(15)</sup>. Thomas Nelson, Jr., introduced these resolutions.

---

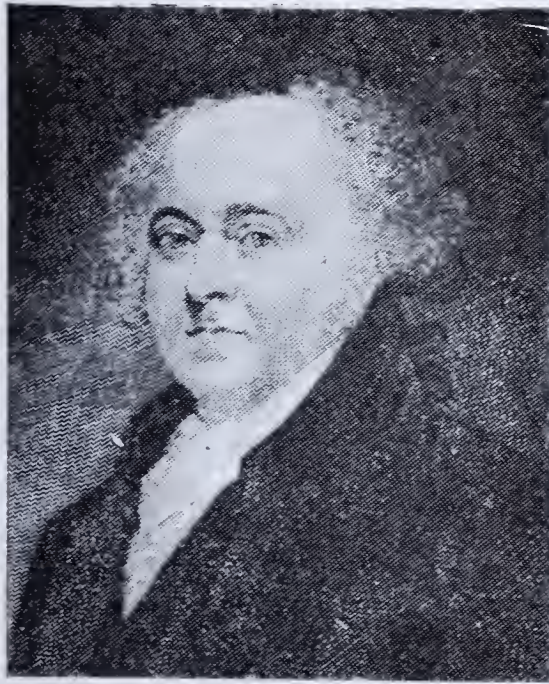
chester Heights in March, 1776. Gridley was in the French and Indian War, and was beside General Wolfe when he fell. April 23, 1775, he was appointed Chief Engineer of the patriotic forces. He also had the first cannon and mortars cast. September 20, 1775, he was appointed Major General. His last work was Governors Island, now Ft. Independence, guarding Boston Harbor. He was born at Boston, January 3, 1710, and died at Stoughton, June 21, 1796. He was raised in Masters' Lodge, April 4, 1746, Boston; was Junior Warden 1753 to 1754, and Worshipful Master in 1756. He became Worshipful Master of the First Lodge in 1757, Grand Junior Warden 1758-59-60-61; Grand Senior Warden 1760-61. In 1763 and 1764 he was again Master of the First Lodge, and Deputy Grand Master from January 22, 1768, to August 4, 1787.

(15) **GEORGE MASON.** Was born at Doegs Neck (now Masons Neck), Fairfax County, Virginia, in 1726. He was a close friend and neighbor of Washington. He was a member of the convention to frame the Constitution, and argued for a seven-year term for president. He was chosen first United States Senator, but declined. He died October 7, 1792. He was often mentioned as a Mason, but no proofs have been found.

(16) **RICHARD HENRY LEE.** Was born January 30, 1732, in Westmoreland County, Virginia. He was educated in Wakefield Academy, Yorkshire, England. He offered Braddock his services, which were declined. In 1757 he was appointed Justice of the Peace for Westmoreland County. The same year he was elected to the House of Burgesses. His first speech was against slavery. He also opposed any land tax. In 1768 he suggested correspondence societies, which were put into practice in 1773 between Massachusetts and Virginia. In fact, he was connected with every move in opposition to England's unjust actions toward the Colonists. In Congress he became a member of all the leading committees such as that which drafted the commission of Washington as Commander-in-Chief; and in an address to the people of Great Britain, June 7, 1776, he proposed the Declaration of Independence, and was placed on the committee to draft it, but, as there was illness in his family, the Declaration was written by Jefferson. He remained in Congress until 1779. Then he commanded the Virginia militia. November, 1784, he was returned to Congress, and was chosen Chairman. Next he became the first Senator from Virginia, and retired from public life on October 22, 1792, and died at Chantilly, Westmoreland County, June 19, 1794. Hayden, on page 211 of his "Washington and His Masonic Compeers", claims Lee was a member of Hiram Lodge No. 59, at Westmoreland County, Virginia.



On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee<sup>(16)</sup> of Virginia presented to the second Constitutional Congress his resolution for the Declaration of Independence. Lee's resolution was adopted by a majority of one colony, there being seven votes for and six against the resolution. Chairman Hancock appointed Ben Franklin, John Adams<sup>(17)</sup>, Roger Sher-



JOHN ADAMS  
Massachusetts Statesman



ROGER SHERMAN

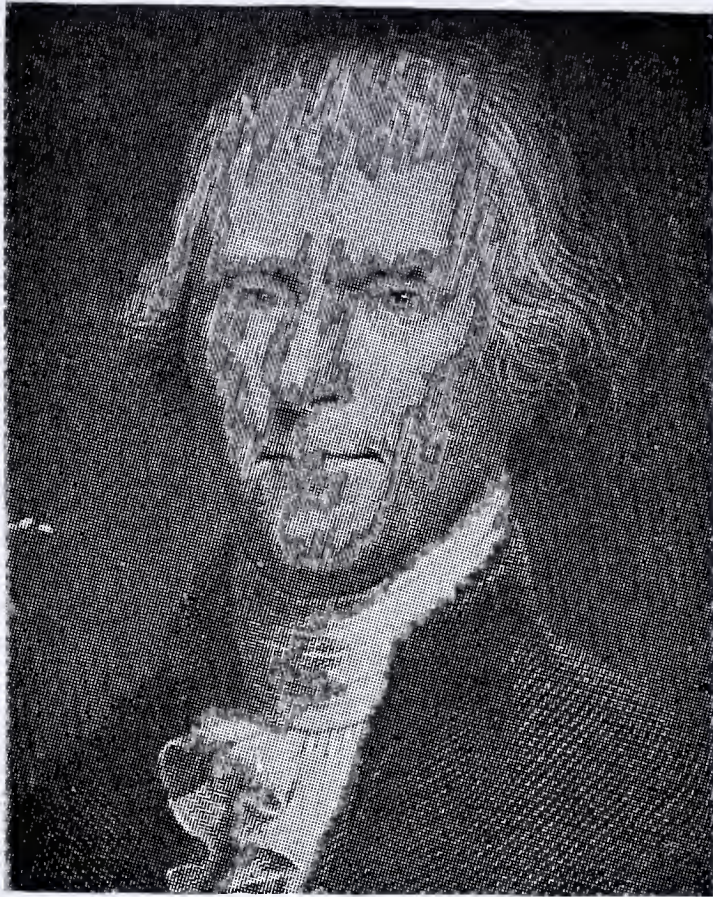
---

(17) **JOHN ADAMS.** Notwithstanding all the claims made, was not a Mason, as his own letter in response to one from the officers of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge will prove. A copy of this appears on page 187 of "**Washington and His Masonic Compeers**" and reads as follows: "Philadelphia, Pa., June 22, 1798. As I have never had the honor to be one of your ancient fraternity, I feel myself under the greater obligation to you, for your respectable and affectionate address. Many of my best friends have been Masons, and two of these, my professional patron, the learned Gridley, and my intimate friend, your immortal Warren, whose life and death were lessons of patriotism and philanthropy, were Grand Masters. Yet it so happened that I never had the felicity to be initiated. Such examples as these, and a greater still in my venerable predecessor, would have been sufficient to induce me to hold the Institution and Fraternity in esteem and honor, as fav-



man<sup>(18)</sup>, Robert Livingston and Thomas Jefferson<sup>(19)</sup> to prepare the Declaration of Independence. The draft thereof was written by Thomas Jefferson in his home.

The debate on the adoption was postponed until July first to enable the delegates to get the sentiment of their



THOMAS JEFFERSON  
Writer of the Declaration of Independence  
and third President.

Colonies. After several days' debate, the Declaration was adopted late in the afternoon of July fourth. The bell in old Independence Hall immediately tolled the news to anxious waiting Colonists that a new nation was born, under which free speech, free worship and free thought were guaranteed.

During and shortly after the session of the Second Continental Congress, many prominent men aligned them-

selves with the government. Among these were John Marshall<sup>(20)</sup> of Virginia, Major General Ben Lincoln, Brig-

---

orable to the support of civil authority, if I had not known their fine arts, their delight in hospitality and devotion to humanity. Your indulgent opinion of my conduct, and your benevolent wish for the fortunate termination of my public labors, have sincere thanks. The public engagement of your utmost exertions in the cause of your country, and the offer of your services, to protect the fair inheritance of your ancestors, are proofs that you are not chargeable to those designs the imputation of which, in other parts of the world, has embarrassed the public mind with the real views of your society.—JOHN ADAMS."





HOME OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

(18) **ROGER SHERMAN.** Was born in Newton, Massachusetts, April 19, 1721. He took up farming, but in 1750 opened a country store. From 1755 to 1761 he was a member of the Massachusetts Assembly. In 1754 he was admitted to the practice of law. June 30, 1761, he moved to Connecticut. In October, 1764, he was elected to the Connecticut Assembly, and re-elected for nineteen years. He was elected to Congress October, 1774, and continued until November, 1781. He served on most of the important committees, including that of the "Articles of Confederation", and in May, 1787, the Constitutional Committee. January, 1789, he again appeared in Congress, but resigned to take appointment as Judge of the Superior Court. In May, 1791, he was appointed United States Senator. He died in New Haven, July 23, 1793. He was a member of the Fraternity, probably Hiram Lodge No. 1, Connecticut. According to W. L. Boyden, his Masonic apron is now in possession of Yale College.—(New Age, April, 1927.)

(19) **THOMAS JEFFERSON.** Was born April 14, 1743, in Shadwell, Albermarle County, Virginia. He began the practice of law in 1767, and was elected to the House of Burgesses in 1769. June 20, 1775, he was representative of Virginia to Congress. He was appointed one of five men to draft the Declaration of Independence. It is said to have been the work of his brain, and was written by him in his home on Market and Seventh Streets. This immortal document we know was accepted July 4th, and was signed





SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE  
July 4, 1776

late in the afternoon. January, 1779, he was elected Governor to succeed Patrick Henry. In 1783 he was again elected to Congress. May 7, 1784, he was appointed Plenipotentiary to France and Minister Plenipotentiary on May 2, 1785. In 1789 Washington appointed him Secretary of State. He became Vice-President in 1796 and President in 1800. He died in 1826. It has been often stated that he was a member of the Lodge "Neuf Sœurs" of Paris, though Brother George W. Baird, P. G. M., claims that Lodge possessed no such record.



adier General James Clinton, brother of Governor Clinton, General Anthony Wayne and the Rev. Peter Muhlenberg.

June 28, 1776, the British fleet under Sir Peter Parker and the troops under General Clinton attempted to take Charleston, South Carolina. But Fort Moultrie, the key to Charleston, had to be captured first. General William Moultrie<sup>(21)</sup> commanded the fort, and successfully defeated the English squadron, sinking one of their ships, after which



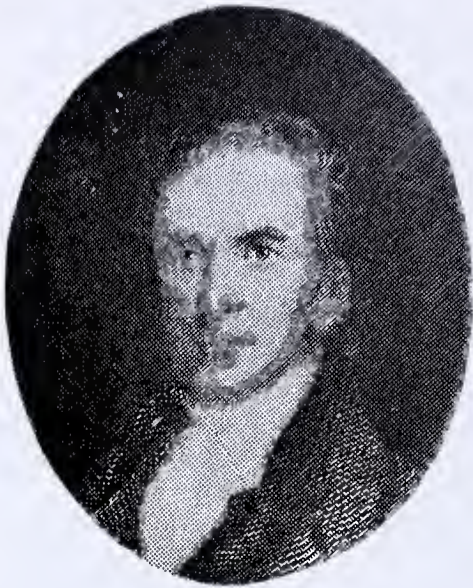
ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON

the fleet withdrew. Moultrie calmly smoked his pipe while directing the gunners during the battle.

---

(20) **JOHN MARSHALL.** Was born at Germantown, Virginia, September 24, 1755. His birthplace is now known as Midland, Virginia. At fourteen he was sent to Westmoreland Academy, where Washington and James Monroe were students. At twenty, when the war broke out, he enlisted in a volunteer company. He was made Lieutenant and later Captain. His company was assigned to General Washington and served with him in the Jersey campaign, Brandywine and Monmouth, and with Wayne at Stony Point. He resigned in 1781 and was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the Virginia Assembly 1783, 1784, 1788 and 1791. He was the chief defender of Washington against insinuations directed toward him during those trying times. Washington offered him the appointment of General Attorney in his cabinet, which he declined. December, 1799, he was elected to Congress. On May 14, 1800, President Adams made him Secretary of State. February 4, 1801, he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, an office which he held for almost thirty-five years. He died in Philadelphia, July 6, 1836. He was a member of Richmond Lodge No. 10, Virginia, in 1783, and became Grand Master of Virginia October 28, 1793.—("New Age", September, 1925.)





**JOHN MARSHALL**  
The famous jurist, also Grand  
Master of New York



**GEN. LINCOLN**  
Who received the sword  
of Cornwallis

(21) **GENERAL WILLIAM MOULTRIE.** Was born in England in 1731. In January, 1775, he was a member of the South Carolina Provincial Congress. March 2, 1776, he took command of Fort Sullivan. On June 28, 1776, Admiral Parker's fleet with Sir Henry Clinton's troops came to take Charleston, but had to attack Fort Sullivan first. With but twenty-six guns in shape and twenty-six rounds of ammunition for each, he drove off the powerful fleet. For this feat Congress made him Brigadier General. Moultrie was taken prisoner May 12, 1780, at Charleston, and with others exchanged for General Burgoyne. Later he was made Major General. In 1785 he was elected governor of South Carolina, and again in 1794. He died at Charleston, September 27, 1805. It is said that he was a member of the Craft, but proofs are lacking.

(22) **ALEXANDER HAMILTON.** Was born in Nevis, an island of the West Indies, January 11, 1757. At the age of seventeen he made a brilliant speech for the Colonies. Later he wrote several pamphlets which attracted attention. He joined the artillery in 1776 as Aide-de-Camp and private secretary to Washington in 1777. He took a seat in Congress in 1782. Washington, as President, appointed him Secretary of the Treasury. He opposed Aaron Burr for governor of New York, which resulted in a duel July 8, 1804. Hamilton was wounded and died the next day. His body was buried in Trinity Churchyard. To Hamilton is due the credit for a centralized government. Brother Charles H. Callahan, P. G. M., states that Hamilton visited American Union Lodge at Morristown, December 27, 1779, and was a New York Mason.



Washington next decided to guard New York City as well as to control the Hudson River. To do this, he concentrated his forces there, and at the same time erected Fort Washington, Fort Independence, and Fort Lee on the opposite side, in order to check the British from ascending the river. Still farther up he built Fort Montgomery and Fort Constitution.



GEN. SMALLWOOD  
Who charged Lord Cornwallis  
on Long Island when out-  
numbered 10 to 1

At Brooklyn, on Long Island, he established an intrenched camp, where he placed Nathaniel Greene in command, but who, on account of illness, was obliged to relinquish his command to General Sullivan.

On August 24, 1776, General Israel Putnam was placed

---

(23a) **GENERAL WILLIAM SMALLWOOD.** Was born in Kent County in 1732. Completing his schooling, he entered the French and Indian War. April 24, 1775, he left Annapolis for Boston, commanding 1,444 men. He served at Long Island, charging Lord Cornwallis' brigade, which outnumbered him ten to one. Washington mentioned Smallwood's bravery at Princeton, Trenton, and again at Germantown and Brandywine. He received the thanks of Congress for his conduct at Camden. In 1785 he was elected to Congress, and in November, 1785, he was elected fourth governor of Maryland. He died in Prince George County, Maryland, February 14, 1792. **General Smallwood has been cited as having been a member of an army Lodge.**

(23b) **WILLIAM ALEXANDER or LORD STIRLING.** Was born in New York City in 1726. After his education he took up mathematics and astronomy. He enlisted in the French and Indian War as Aide-de-Camp of General Shirley. After the war he became Surveyor General of New York. In October, 1775, he was appointed Colonel of the East New Jersey battalion. In January, 1776, he defeated the British at Sandy Hook, for which he received



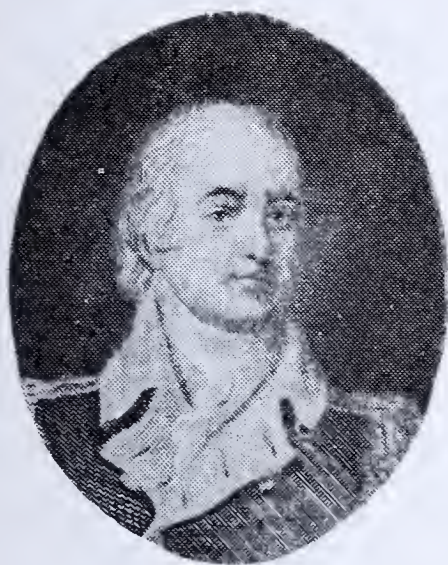
ALEX. HAMILTON  
Secretary of the Treasury  
under Washington

in command of the forces on Long Island, and on the twenty-seventh was engaged in battle by Sir Henry Clinton with a large army. Both General Alexander Hamilton<sup>(22)</sup> and William Smallwood<sup>(23a)</sup> were with Putnam and were conspicuous for their bravery. Here also General Sullivan and Lord Stirling<sup>(23b)</sup> were taken prisoners. The American loss was very severe, being two thousand out of five thousand men engaged. The British army numbered sixteen thousand, or more than three to one. A dense fog on the night of the twenty-ninth enabled the American troops to cross the East River to New York, so that by eight o'clock on the morning of the thirtieth the entire army, cattle, horses and wagons were safe on the New York side. A few days later, General Howe, chief in command, released General Sullivan on parole with a letter to Congress, asking that body to send a committee for a conference on reconciliation. Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Edward Rutledge were appointed and met Lord Howe, whose terms were unconditional submission. Franklin informed him that the Americans

---

promotion to the rank of Brigadier General. It was Lord Stirling who recommended to Washington the fortifying of West Point. He was engaged on Long Island under Putnam, where he attacked General Cornwallis on August 27th, but was defeated and taken prisoner. After being exchanged in 1777, he was promoted to the rank of Major General, in February. He was with Washington at Brandywine and Germantown. At Monmouth in 1778 he led one of the divisions of Washington's army, and distinguished himself for bravery. Alexander was the man who discovered Conway's plot against Washington. After the war he served as Governor of King's College. He died in Albany, January 15, 1783. He was called Lord Stirling because his father was an adherent of the pretender of the Stirling Earldom of Scotland. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

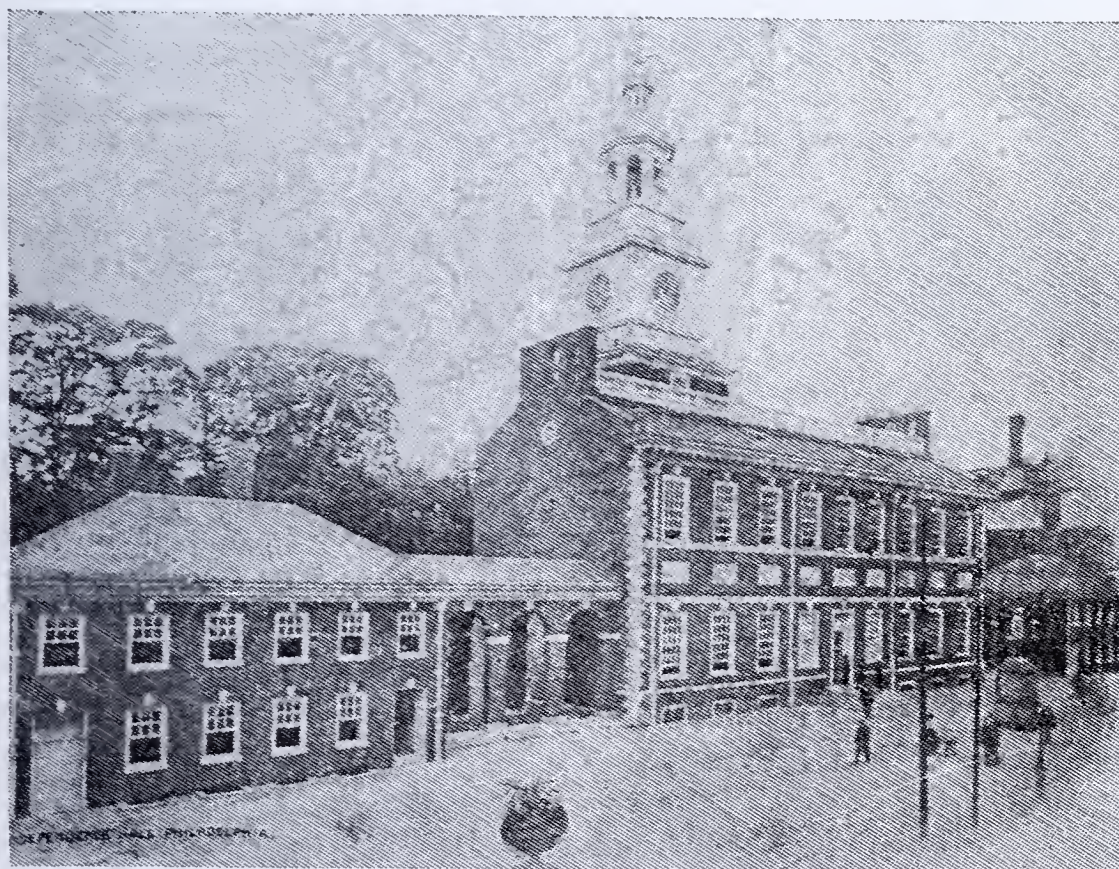




GEN. LORD STIRLING  
(Wm. Alexander)



GEN. SULLIVAN  
Of Long Island and Indian  
fame, also Grand Master of  
New Hampshire



INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA  
Where the Declaration of Independence was adopted and signed



would treat with England only as a "free and independent nation", and that any other basis was useless to propose.

Lord Howe then expressed regret to be obliged to distress the Americans. Franklin thanked him, and added, "The Americans will endeavor to lessen the pain you may feel, by taking care of themselves." However, three thousand property holders, including two Pennsylvania delegates to Congress and the president of the New Jersey convention which ratified the Declaration of Independence, submitted and swore allegiance to the King. Things were indeed at a low ebb.

Washington was now anxious to ascertain what designs the British had in view, and accepted the offer of Captain



NATHAN HALE  
The young martyr

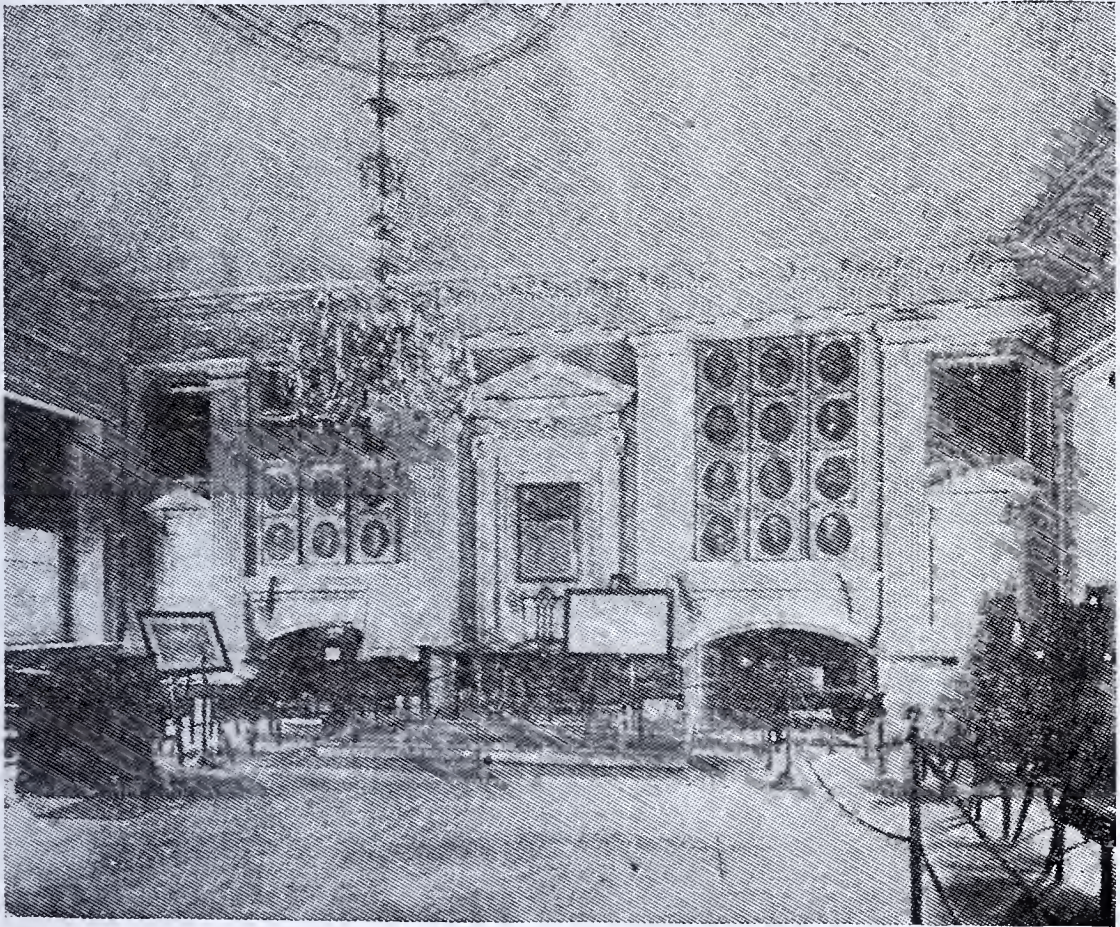
Nathan Hale<sup>(24)</sup>, a brave and talented young Connecticut officer, who volunteered to enter the British lines. Having accomplished his mission, he was returning to General Washington, when he was recognized by some Tory relative, arrested, and hanged the next morning, September 22, 1776, without a trial. When asked at the last moment if he had anything to say, he remarked, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my

country."

---

(24) **NATHAN HALE.** Was born in Coventry, Connecticut, June 6, 1735. He was a student at Yale, where he graduated with highest honors in 1773. He taught school until the outbreak of the war. In one of his speeches he said, "Let us march immediately, and never lay down our arms until we shall have obtained our independence." While with the army in New York, he executed the following feat. A sloop laden with provisions was anchored in the East River, protected by the British man of war **Asia**.



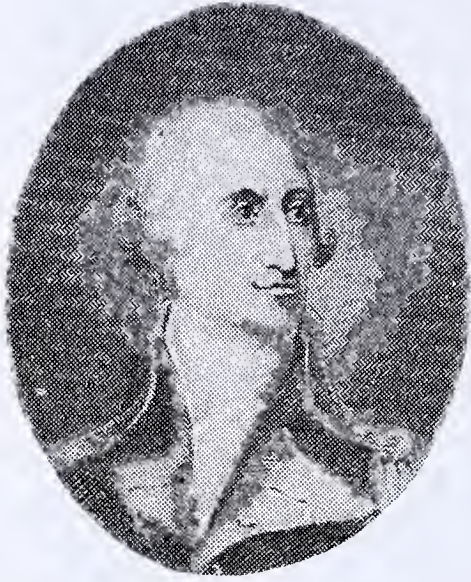


ROOM WHERE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE  
WAS SIGNED

With a few picked men, Hale rowed out at midnight in a whale boat, boarded the **Asia**, imprisoned the guard and brought the sloop to shore, where the provisions were distributed among the famished people. His next feat cost him his life. That was his venture to the British camp on Long Island, as related in the historical part. He died a martyr's death, September 22, 1776. A bronze statue of him in front of the City Hall Park, where he is supposed to have died, was erected in 1893 by the Sons of the Revolution. He was a member of St. John's Lodge of New York, and though barely twenty-one years old was recognized as a Mason.—(New Age, September, 1924.)



Washington's next engagement was with General Howe, who endeavored to cut off Washington's retreat from New York after the unsuccessful campaign on Long Island.



GEN. J. P. MUEHLENBERG  
The minister and soldier

This battle took place at White Plains, October 28, 1776. Though not defeated, Washington silently withdrew his army.

November sixteenth, Fort Washington, commanded by Colonel Magaw, was taken by the Hessians under General Knyphausen with five thousand Hessians and some English troops. The preacher, General Muehlenberg<sup>(25)</sup>, was pitted against the Hessians, and bravely resisted their advance until overcome by

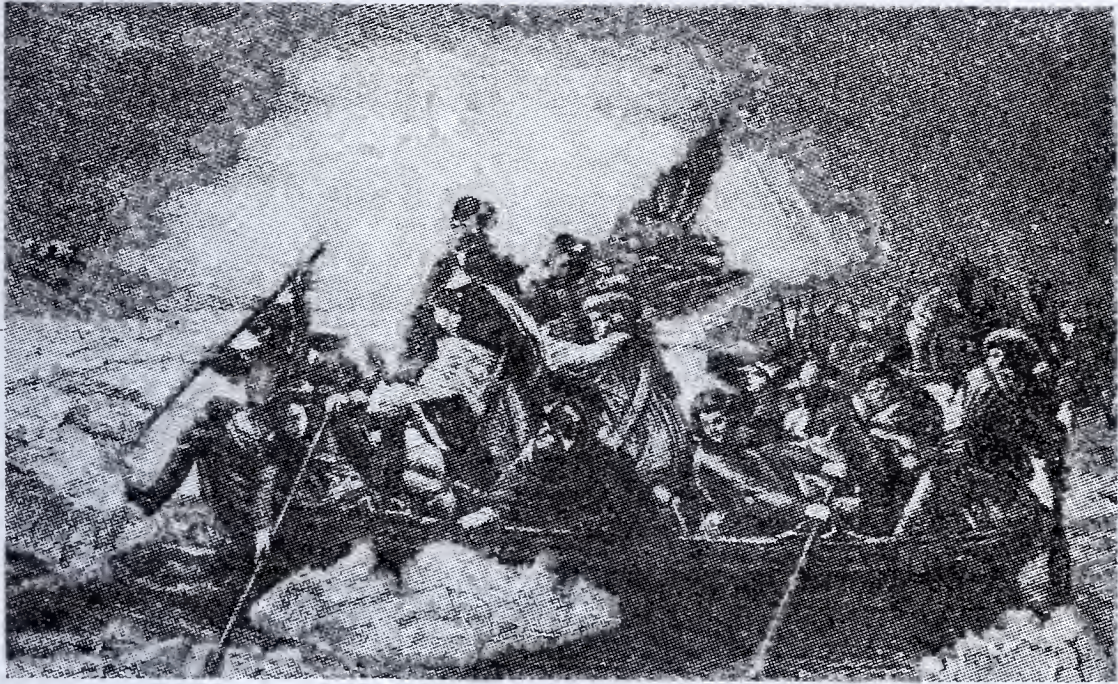
superior numbers.

On the night of December twenty-fifth, Christmas day, Washington began to cross the Delaware River under the

---

(25) **REVEREND JOHN PETER MUEHLENBERG.** Was born at Trappe, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1746. He took up preaching in the Lutheran Church and later was ordained in the Episcopal Church. At the outbreak of the war in 1775, Washington commissioned him as Colonel. At the end of his farewell sermon which he preached at Woodstock, Pennsylvania, he said: "There is a time to preach, a time to pray, but also a time to fight, and that time has now come." Throwing off his clerical garment, he stood before his people in military uniform. He was followed by three hundred of his church. In 1777 he was commissioned Brigadier General and toward the end of the war Major General. He was with Washington at Monmouth, with DeKalb in the South, with Greene at Guilford Courthouse, with Wayne at Stony Point, and closed his military career at Yorktown. He was a member of Congress three times. In 1801 he was United States Senator. Muehlenberg died October 1, 1807, near Philadelphia. He was made a member of Philadelphia Lodge No. 3, April 13, 1779.





WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE

December 25, 1776

supervision of General Knox, and by five o'clock on the morning of the twenty-sixth, began attacking Colonel Rahl and his Hessians. Rahl surrendered one thousand men. The American loss was two killed and two frozen to death. This battle and that of Princeton, which followed, January 3, 1777, restored the morale of the American troops, who had suffered severely during the last month of 1776. Unfortunately, General Mercer<sup>(26)</sup> lost his life at Princeton. Credit should be given General Arthur St. Clair<sup>(27)</sup> for a good part of the victory.

Washington sought winter quarters at Morristown, with Putnam at Princeton to his right and General Heath in the Highlands at his left. Here at Morristown, it is said, many joined the Fraternity in the Army Lodge.





BATTLE OF TRENTON  
December 26, 1776





BATTLE OF PRINCETON  
January 3, 1777





WASHINGTON'S WINTER QUARTERS  
Morristown, 1776-1777

(26) **GENERAL HUGH MERCER.** Was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1720, and took up the study of medicine. He was a Captain in the French and Indian War under Colonel George Washington. After the war he resumed his medical practice. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he sided with the Colonies, and was made Brigadier General June 5, 1776. He was wounded at the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777, and was carried to a farmhouse where he died January 12, 1777. He was a member and later Worshipful Master of Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, Virginia.—(Virginia Proceedings.)

(27) **ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.** Was born in Thurso, Caithness, Scotland, in 1734. He took up medicine, and with his colleague, Hugh Mercer, served in the French and Indian War. He held various offices in Pennsylvania. December, 1775, he entered the Continental Army. August 9, 1776, he was made Brigadier General and joined Washington. He was engaged in the battles at Trenton and Princeton. He was promoted to Major General February 19, 1777, and lost Ticonderoga because of lack of troops and ammunition. At one time he was court-martialed, but was exonerated. He was at Brandywine and Valley Forge, and succeeded Arnold at West Point. He was a member of Congress from 1786-1787; was elected President of Congress February 2, 1787, and appointed Governor of the Northwest territory. He died August 31, 1818. His remains lie buried in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, where the Masons erected a monument to his memory over his grave.



## CHAPTER IV

While Washington was still in Morristown, the last British Governor, Tyron, of New York, was sent by Howe to destroy the stores collected by the Americans at Danville. He was opposed by a small army of state militia under General David Wooster<sup>(28)</sup>, who lost his life on April twenty-seventh. General Benedict Arnold again behaved with distinguished gallantry.

Washington broke camp at Morristown in May, 1777, after recruiting his army during the winter. Among the new additions were Baron Johann DeKalb, Marquis de LaFayette, Count Pulaski, and the infamous Conway<sup>(29)</sup>. Later came Baron Von Steuben.



GEN. DAVID WOOSTER  
Who fell at Danberry during  
the campaign, April 27, 1777

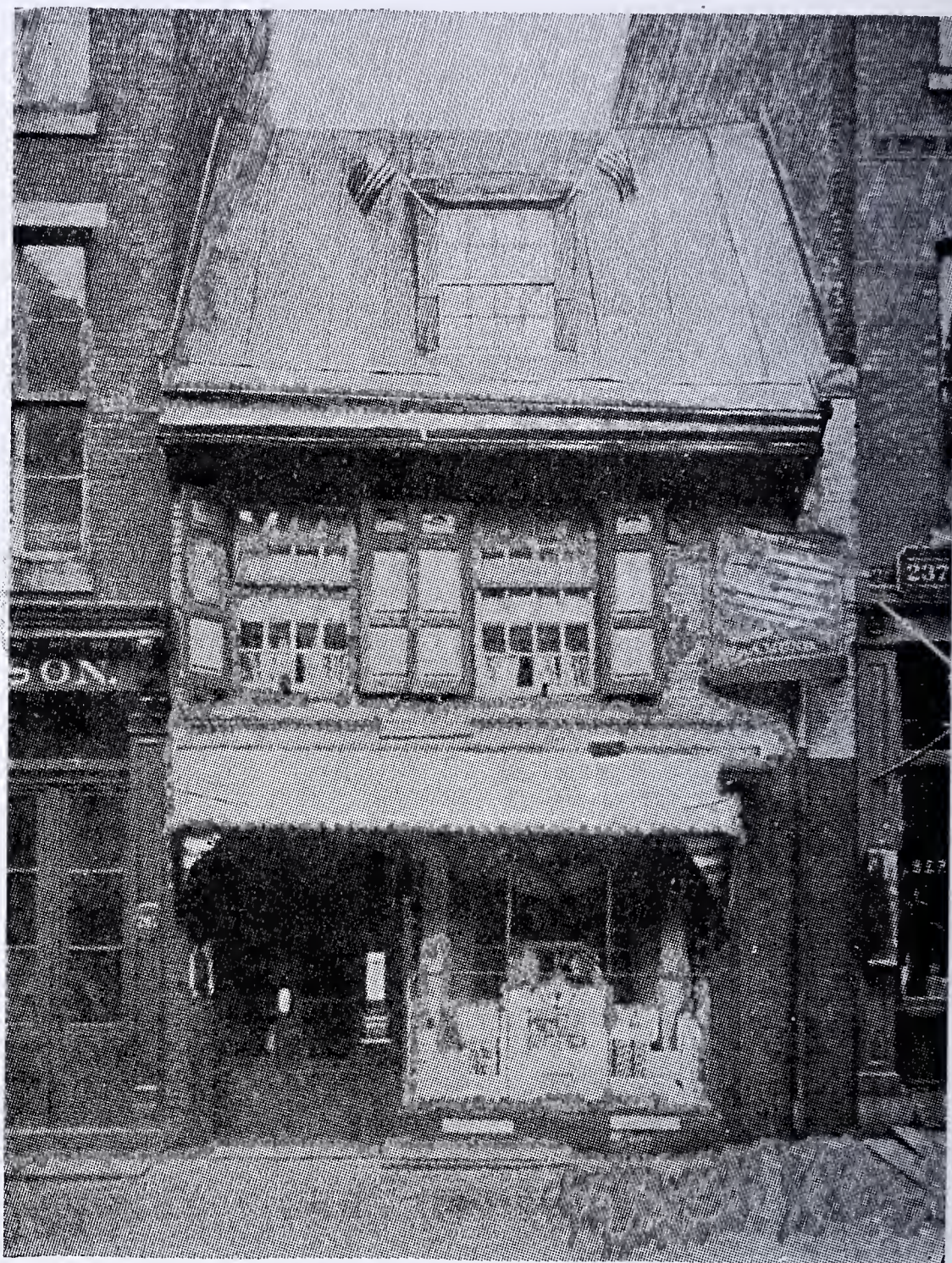
June fourteenth, Old Glory, with its stars and stripes as prepared by Betsy Ross, was adopted as the National Emblem.

On July seventh, one of the most daring feats of the war was accomplished by Colonel William Barton<sup>(30)</sup>, who, dur-

---

(28) **DAVID WOOSTER.** Was born in Stratford, Connecticut, March 2, 1710. He took part in the Spanish-English War from 1733-39; also in the French and Indian War, 1755-63. When the Revolution broke out he resigned his commission in the British Service to enter the American Army. He was appointed Brigadier General in 1775. In a skirmish near Ridgefield, Connecticut, he received a wound from which he died April 27, 1777. He was the first Master of Hiram Lodge No. 1, New Haven, in 1750.





BETSY ROSS' HOME  
Birthplace of Old Glory



ing the night, rowed by the British men of war to the English General Prescott's headquarters near Newport, Narragansett Bay, stole into his home, took him prisoner, and as quietly rowed back, and delivered Prescott to the American lines. Prescott was later exchanged (April, 1778) for General Charles Lee, who allowed himself to be captured by the British, December 13, 1776.

Washington's first engagement after leaving Morristown, was the Battle of Brandywine, which he lost September 11, 1777.

In this battle, General Sullivan, Pulaski, and LaFayette rendered valuable service, and



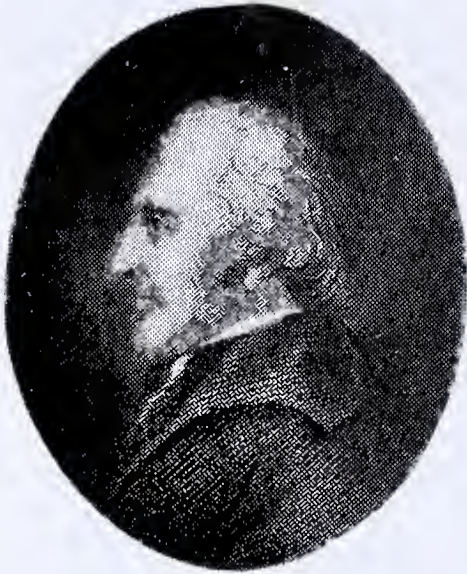
COL. WM. BARTON  
The man who captured  
General Prescott

(29) **THOMAS CONWAY.** Was born in Ireland, February 27, 1733, and also entered the service in his youth in France, and came to America through Silas Deane. Congress, being in need of experienced men, immediately made him Brigadier General. He was especially obnoxious to Washington. Washington disliked and distrusted him from the beginning, having penetrated his brilliant exterior and discovered the hollowness, and the desire for self-aggrandizement lying underneath. Considering him unsafe, Washington wrote Congress objecting to any promotion of Conway, boldly and openly giving his reasons. Washington's enemies in Congress would naturally have apprised Conway of these facts, so the dislike became mutual. He then concocted the plot, called the "Conway Cabal", to have Gates supersede Washington. The third in the conspiracy was Thomas Mifflin. The scheme fell through. Conway, after being shot in a duel with General Cadwaleder, Washington's devoted friend, believing himself near death, apologized by letter to Washington, expressing sincere grief for what he had done, said, or written about him, and before his career was ended, was prompted by truth and justice to declare, that he (Washington) was a great and good man in his eyes, and hoped he would long enjoy the love, esteem and veneration of the states whose liberties he had asserted by his virtue. Conway survived. His resignation was accepted unconditionally and he was ordered to leave the service. He returned to Europe, and figured in several more imbroglios. Time and place of his death are unknown. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

General Anthony Wayne saved the army by holding the Hessians in check.

On October fourth, a like fate befell Washington's troops at Germantown, where General Smallwood again distinguished himself. After this engagement the American

army went into winter quarters at Valley Forge on the Schuylkill River, twenty miles from Philadelphia. So much for Washington's army at present.



JAMES CLINTON  
Defender of Fort Clinton

In October, General James Clinton<sup>(31)</sup>, after successfully holding Fort Clinton with four hundred men against six thousand under the command of General Sir Henry Clinton for some time, was forced to abandon it October sixth, but saved most of the cannon and ammunition.

Let us see what happened in the north. Sir Guy Carlton was succeeded by General

---

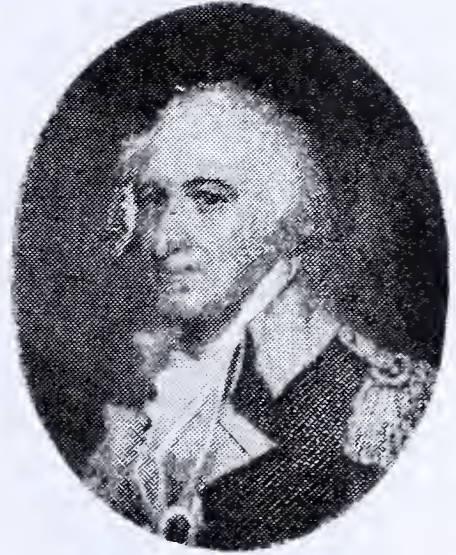
(30) **COLONEL BARTON.** Colonel William Barton was born in Warren, Bristol County, Rhode Island, May 26, 1748. He first entered the service after the Battle of Bunker Hill, and was made Lieutenant Colonel in 1777. At this time General Prescott of the British forces was ruling Rhode Island in a most tyrannical way. His headquarters were across Narragansett Bay, five miles away. Barton, on the night of July 10th, with forty trusty men in four whale boats stole past the British fleet (a feat in itself) and landed near General Prescott's house. By overpowering the guards, and by means of confidential remarks to the sentinels, Barton soon gained admission, captured Prescott in his night clothes, and with threats and gag kept him silent while the party stole back across the bay with Prescott a prisoner. Congress gave Barton a vote of thanks, and presented him with a sword. In August, 1778, he received a wound at Butts Hill near Bristol, which disabled him for the remainder of the war. Later he became entangled in the meshes of the debtor law and was imprisoned. LaFayette on his visit here in 1824, paid his debts and released him. He died in Providence in 1831. **Barton was made a Mason in St. John's Lodge of Providence in 1779.**—(Hayden's Compeers and Mackey.)



Burgoyne, who commanded ten thousand well equipped men. With this army, Burgoyne advanced by way of Lake Champlain to the Hudson, while St. Leger came eastward from Oswego and the Mohawk valley. The aim was to cut off New England from the middle states and the south. Schuyler was there to oppose him. But in August, General Horatio Gates<sup>(32)</sup> was sent to supersede General Schuyler, who was dismissed by Congress for losing Fort Ticonderoga.

Morgan Lewis<sup>(33)</sup> was appointed Quartermaster General at this time.

August sixth, General Herkimer<sup>(34)</sup> met and defeated St.



HORATIO GATES  
Arch conspirator against  
Washington

---

(31) **GENERAL JAMES CLINTON.** Was born in Ulster County, New York, August 9, 1736. He was a brother of George Clinton, for a long time Governor of New York, and father of DeWitt Clinton, later Governor and many years Grand Master of the Masons of New York. In August, 1776, he was appointed Brigadier General. October, 1777, he held Fort Clinton with four thousand men against six thousand under Sir Henry Clinton, English General, and was finally forced to surrender. He was wounded, but escaped. He served with Washington at Yorktown. After the war he was State Senator. He died December 22, 1812. **James Clinton was a member of Warren Lodge No. 17, New York.**

(32) **HORATIO GATES.** Was born in Malden, England, in 1728. Nothing is known of his boyhood. He entered military life early, and was sent over in 1755 to join Braddock in the French and Indian War. It is stated that Washington saved his life during that ill-fated retreat of survivors. In 1763 he visited England, and on his return settled in Virginia. Washington, having a high opinion of him, recommended him to Congress for appointment as Adjutant General in 1775. His intrigues had already begun, and he was soon raised over General Sullivan. In 1777, as we already know, he crowded Schuyler out of the command of the

Leger at Oriskany in the Mohawk Valley, thus depriving Burgoyne of his reinforcements, though he lost his life in doing so. Arnold, at his own request, went to the assistance of Fort Schuyler and drove St. Leger back into Canada.



GEN. NICHOLAS HERKIMER

Burgoyne having reached the Hudson, sent out Colonel Baum to obtain horses and provisions stored at Bennington, Vermont. He was intercepted by General Stark<sup>(35)</sup> and his Green Mountain Boys and defeated. Baum was killed, but Breyman succeeded in reaching Burgoyne's camp on the Hudson. In the meantime Gates moved his army to Bemis Heights while Burgoyne moved to Saratoga.

Northern Department. His next move was to dethrone Washington, having already been placed next to Washington by being made head of the Board of War, a recreant and rebellious faction in Congress. The Cabal seemed to be countenanced by Congress. It was the intention to force Washington to retire for want of confidence. The plot was discovered and Gates saw fit to retire to his farm for a while. Almost three years later Gates was put in command of the South to oppose Cornwallis. August 16, 1780, as related, Cornwallis with two thousand regulars, almost annihilated Gates' army of four thousand men. Gates was suspended and was superseded by Greene. He lived on his Virginia plantation until 1790, when he sold out and moved to New York, and died there April 10, 1806. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(33) **MORGAN LEWIS.** Was born in New York City in 1754. He studied law under John Jay. When the Revolution started, he offered his services to Washington at Boston. He served as Captain and Major, and in 1776 was appointed Quartermaster General with the rank of Colonel. He fought at Germantown and Bemis Heights. After peace was declared he again took up law. In 1804 he was elected Governor of New York. In 1810 he was made United States Senator of New York. In the War of 1812, he was again made Quartermaster General with the rank of Brigadier



On September nineteenth, Burgoyne attacked Gates. Arnold urged Gates to allow him to move forward to check the advance. After considerable argument, Gates permitted Arnold to attack the advance guard. A fierce encounter took place, and because of the skill and courage of Arnold, the enemy were held in check, and thereby frustrated the left flank movement of Burgoyne. This success, of course, was rightfully attributed to Arnold and his troops, but it so aroused Gates' jealousy that he immediately and uncere- moniously deprived him of his command. The two his- torians, Bancroft and Lossing, depicted Gates as possessing neither courage nor fitness to command, and sitting in his tent when he should have been among his troops.

On October seventh, Bur- goyne's army attacked again. Arnold<sup>(36)</sup>, in his tent heard the firing. His blood was aroused, he leaped from his tent, mount- ed his horse, and without either permission or commission, rode full speed to the battle front and again placed himself at the head of his troops, who, on seeing him, rent the air with



GEN. JOHN STARK  
Of Bennington fame,  
Commander Green Mountain  
Boys

---

General. In 1813 he became Major General. He died in 1844 in New York City. He was a member of Master's Lodge, New York, in 1777, and Grand Master of New York, 1830-1843.

(34) **NICHOLAS HERKIMER.** Was born in Germany in 1715. He engaged in the French and Indian War. He entered the ranks of the Colonists and became Brigadier General in 1776. Herkimer saved Gates' army by battling St. Leger's troops at Oriskany to stop them from a flank movement around our army. Though mor- tally wounded, Herkimer sat down near a tree and tried to en- courage his soldiers. He died August 16, 1777, at Little Falls, near the scene of the battle. Herkimer was a member of St. Patrick's Lodge, New York.

cheers. Arnold led his men against General Frazer, who commanded one of Burgoyne's divisions, and defeated him. This victory practically compelled Burgoyne to order a retreat to Saratoga where he was forced to surrender to Gates. This triumph made Gates consider himself a hero, and he sent his report to Congress over Washington's head, and was careful not to mention the splendid bravery of Arnold.

It should be known that Gates, vain, autocratic, and selfish, had succeeded in undermining the faithful General Philip Schuyler, and had himself placed in command of the Northern Department. He



GEN. MIFFLIN  
One of the Conway Cabal

now set to work to have Washington dismissed for incompetency in order to succeed him. His accomplices were Generals Thomas Conway and Thomas Mifflin<sup>(37)</sup>, and the deal was called the "Conway Cabal". Conway wrote many anonymous letters injuring Washington's character and forged others to impress insincerity on the part of Washington. The scheme was detected by Wilkinson, aide to Gates,

who bore the message of victory over Burgoyne to Congress. Wilkinson communicated his discovery to Lord

---

(35) **GENERAL JOHN STARK.** Was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, August 28, 1728. As a boy he was fond of hunting, and on several occasions was taken prisoner by Indians. A friend paid \$103.00 to set him free. He repaid him in skins obtained in hunting and fishing expeditions. He later became a pilot, which served him well in the French and Indian War, and gave him military experience. He enlisted in the patriotic cause, and was at Bunker Hill, Canada, Trenton, and Princeton. In August, 1777, when Burgoyne dispatched General Baum to head off General Lincoln, who was ordered to reinforce Gates' army, Stark and his



Stirling of the American army, who transmitted the information to the Commander-in-Chief. Washington immediately started correspondence with Gates, who claimed Wilkinson forged the letter. On being challenged for a duel by Wilkinson, Gates first accepted, then refused. In the interim, General Cadwalader, a devoted friend of Washington, fought Conway, shooting him through the mouth. Conway wrote Washington a letter of apology, and Congress relieved the former of his command.

Gates was sent south into the Carolinas, where his boastful attitude of conquering hero received a shock through Lord Cornwallis' victory at Camden. Mifflin, at the same time, was replaced by General Greene as Quartermaster General.

---

Green Mountain Boys intercepted Baum, who had intrenched himself. Stark, addressing his men, said: "My men, yonder are the Hessians. They were bought for seven pounds and ten pence a piece. Are you worth more? Prove it. Tonight the American flag floats from yonder hill or Molly Stark sleeps a widow."—(National Encyclopedia of American Biography.) They almost annihilated Baum's troops, and secured a rich booty in guns and ammunition. He later commanded the Department of the North. He was commissioned Major General in 1778, and died May 2, 1822. **General Stark was raised in Master's Lodge No. 2, Albany, New York, January 8, 1778.**—(Early History, Grand Lodge New York, 1781-1815, page 25.)

(36) **BENEDICT ARNOLD.** Was born at Norwich, Connecticut, January 14, 1741. He was fairly well educated. He was of an insubordinate nature, proud, and sensitive. At fifteen years of age he ran away to join an expedition going north. Deserting the expedition, he returned to Norwich where he entered Dr. Lathrop's apothecary shop and did well. He went to New Haven where he conducted a drug and book store from 1763-1767. Later he engaged in many adventures whereby he accumulated wealth, becoming ship owner and trader. At Honduras he fought a duel with an English sea captain who had called Arnold a "Damned Yankee". During the battle of Lexington he was a Captain of a volunteer company, and with its men went to Cambridge. He was at Ticonderoga as Ethan Allen's aid, when the latter took the fort, May 10, 1775. Washington, hearing all about Arnold, ordered him to Canada with one thousand men in the autumn of 1775. Alas! the deser-





WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE  
Winter of 1777-1778



## CHAPTER V

While Washington was being slandered by Gates and Conway, he was also criticized for not attacking the enemy at Philadelphia. But wise, sagacious, and sympathetic as ever, he did not yield. No one knew better than Washington the actual condition of his troops. Out of eight thousand men at Valley Forge, about one-half or more were totally unfit for duty. Two thousand eight hundred and ninety-two of these, according to his report to Congress under date of December 23, 1777, were either barefoot or otherwise unclothed. But Congress, hostile as it still was, provided no relief; meanwhile, the British troops were living comfortably and luxuriously at Philadelphia. Thus, instead of promoting such a foolhardy act as to attack such a large, well fed, and well clothed army, Washington let these critics rave. His great heart during his fervent prayers cried out in sympathy with his suffering men. By the influence of his lofty spirit, his calmness, and his deep feeling of humanity for his soldiers while enduring misery and privations, he, above every one else, managed to encourage and hold them together for better days to come—and they did come.

Fate sent Baron von Steuben<sup>(38)</sup> to our army to be inspector and disciplinarian. A great improvement was made

---

tion of Colonel Enos with three hundred Massachusetts men caused the failure of the expedition, though Arnold with seven hundred men reached the Plains of Abraham, and was driven back after Montgomery was killed and he himself wounded. Here he displayed eminent courage, and again at the battle on Lake Champlain. He was now placed under General Gates, where he soon became aware of Gates' dislike of Washington. Arnold being a friend of Washington, and strong in his fidelity to him, became the subject of Gates' and Conway's persecution. In April, 1777,



in supplying provisions by placing Greene in Mifflin's place, who was implicated in the Conway Cabal. Count Pulaski succeeded in raising an independent body of cavalry and Major Henry Lee "Light Horse Harry", organized a regiment of light horses under his command.



GEN. VON STEUBEN  
Disciplinarian of the  
army

It was during this winter that Franklin and Dean labored patiently at the French Court in behalf of our liberty. On February 6, 1778, a treaty of friendship and alliance was consummated, and another of defensive alliance concluded between France and the United States.

This was indeed a master stroke. England, now fearing French assistance by water, ordered the new English commander-in-chief, General Clinton, to evacuate Philadelphia. Washington followed and gave battle at Mon-



BATTLE OF MONMOUTH

mouth, June twenty-eighth. Had it not been for Charles Lee's treachery, who was second in command, a great victory would have been won. General

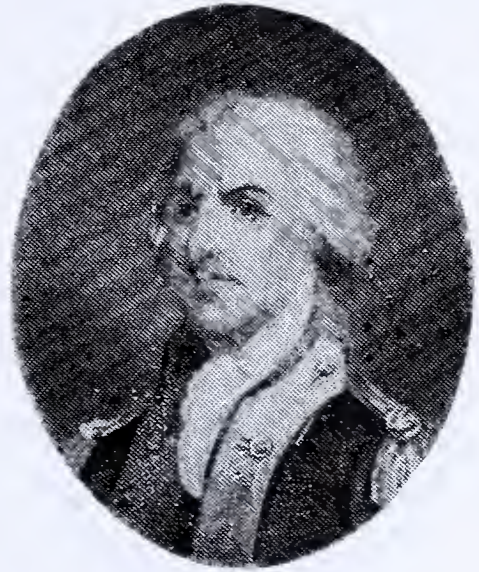
Wayne<sup>(39)</sup>, who opened the battle, discovered Lee's perfidy, and notified Washington at once, who rallied Lee's retreating troops, and fought Clinton to a standstill, though Clin-

---

when Governor Tyron invaded Connecticut, Arnold engaged in desperate battle with him, and drove Tyron to his ships. Arnold had two horses shot from under him. For his gallantry, Congress made him Major General. We next see him at Bemis Heights



ton withdrew his army during the night and marched to New York. General Knox, with his artillery, was again conspicuous. Washington and General Wayne bivouaced for the night, and followed Clinton to White Plains the next day, expecting to attack New York with the assistance of the French fleet under D'Estaing. The French ships, however, being of deeper draft, could not cross the bar in the harbor, much to Washington's disappointment. Another attack on Newport, Rhode Island, was foiled by a misunderstanding caused by the delay of General Sullivan and his army. The French fleet, after entering the harbor, sailed away when Sullivan was not there to co-operate.



CHAS. LEE  
Traitor of Monmouth

commanding the north wing; and here, had he been supported by Gates, he would have been recognized as the conqueror of Burgoyne. Instead, however, he was relieved of his command. But on October 7, 1777, at Saratoga, in the height of the battle, when the Americans were weakening, through his magnificent efforts he turned the tide of the battle and Burgoyne surrendered. In this engagement he was again wounded in the same leg which received a bullet at Quebec. June, 1778, he was placed in command at Philadelphia. Here he allowed himself to go wrong, inviting trouble everywhere, which caused an investigation to be made as to his conduct. Arnold, embittered by reason of Gates' persecution, which seemed to be condoned by Congress, was fired with a passion for revenge. Then, in an evil hour, he allowed himself to be tempted to betray his country. You know what followed, how his treachery was discovered by capture of Major Andre and how in 1781 he ravaged Virginia and New London. From then on fate was against him, and he was shunned everywhere. He died in London, June 14, 1801, obscure and forgotten, friendless and alone. It is said when he saw that life was ebbing away, his heart was so filled with remorse, that he opened an old trunk, pulled out and donned his old American uniform, and died in the raiment which he had once worn so honorably. Without any attempt to defend his

The year 1779 did not open auspiciously. The entire south was in the hands of the British. Washington, from winter quarters at Middlebrook, New Jersey, wrote as follows: "Our affairs are in a more distressed, ruinous and deplorable condition than they have been since the commencement of the war." Our currency grew valueless, so that, as Washington said, "A wagon load of money will not buy a wagon load of provisions." It was at this time that Robert Morris<sup>(40)</sup>, a Philadelphia merchant, came forward, borrowed large sums of coin on his own personal credit, and loaned it to the government. He continued to do this during the war.



ROBT. MORRIS  
Financial backbone of the  
Revolution

dastardly deed, the writer does feel that had Congress recognized his heroism, as it should have done, and curtailed Gates' and Conway's contemptible actions and conspiracies, Arnold would have been saved to America, and by his courage and gallantry would have done much to bring the war to an earlier close, and had his name linked with the illustrious heroes of the time. **It is said that Arnold was made a Mason at Louisburg in an Army Lodge.**

(37) **THOMAS MIFFLIN.** Was born in Philadelphia in 1744. He entered business and became popular. In 1774 he was appointed a member of the First Congress. He was a leader in patriotic movements, and was made a Brigadier General, and became Quartermaster General for the army. He was concerned in the Conway Cabal and with Gates and Conway bore the public odium of scandal. He was replaced as Quartermaster by Greene. With Gates, he was discharged from the Board of War, October, 1778. Notwithstanding all this, he was elected to Congress in 1783 and made President of the House. It was Thomas Mifflin who received Washington's resignation at Annapolis. He became Governor of Pennsylvania from 1790-1799, and died January 20, 1800. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**



In the night of June 18, 1779, Henry Lee<sup>(41)</sup> (Light Horse Harry) made a bold dash at Fort Pawlus (now Jersey City) and captured it, taking one hundred and fifty-nine prisoners, and losing only two men in the fight.

In July, 1779, General Samuel H. Parsons<sup>(42)</sup> defeated the British at Norwalk, Connecticut, and succeeded in chasing the red coats out of the state. On the fifteenth of July, 1779, Washington sent General Anthony Wayne to capture Stony Point, a strongly fortified post on the Hudson, which commanded the road leading from New England to the other Colonies. Wayne, with a body of light infantry, attacked this post at mid-



ANTHONY WAYNE  
"Mad Anthony"  
Who took Stony Point

---

(38) **BARON F. A. W. VON STEUBEN.** Was born at Magdeburg, Prussia, November 15, 1730. He entered military service and fought under Frederick the Great. Through Franklin's influence he came to America, December 1, 1777, and landed at Portsmouth, Virginia. He immediately offered his services to Washington and was accepted. He was commissioned Major General and detailed Inspector General. By his tactics and discipline, he put our army in a state of great efficiency. He gave most of his income to buy clothing and rations for the army. He had no pay from Congress for his services. At the end of the war he was a poor man, but Congress voted him an annuity of \$2,500.00. He built a log house at what is now Steubenville, Ohio. He begged to be wrapped in his military cloak when he died, and to be buried in a plain box without a stone to mark his grave. He passed away November 28, 1798. **Baron Von Steuben was a member of Holland and Trinity Lodges, New York.**

(39) **GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.** Was born at Easttown, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1745. He was first surveyor, then farmer. February 21, 1777, he was made Brigadier General. He was conspicuous for bravery at Germantown and Paola. He did foraging while at Valley Forge to feed the army. His brigade opened the battle of Monmouth, June 28th. At midnight, July 15, 1779, he took Stony Point, a fortress on the Hudson commanding the river,

night, and captured it at the point of the bayonet, taking six hundred prisoners, much artillery, and many supplies.



JAMES JACKSON  
Georgia patriot, Governor  
and Grand Master

This brilliant victory gave him the name of "Mad Anthony". To offset this triumph a disastrous campaign was carried on in the South. General Benjamin Lincoln, aided by General James Jackson<sup>(43)</sup>, failed in his assault on Savannah, October ninth. In this attack Count Pulaski<sup>(44)</sup> (the leader of the Pulaski Legion, composed of sixty-eight horses and two hundred footmen) was killed and Lincoln finally hemmed in at Charleston, which he surrendered on the twelfth of May, 1780.

Early in August, 1779, Washington sent General Sullivan<sup>(45)</sup> against the Indians

---

at the point of the bayonet. For this he received the vote of Congress, which had a medal struck for him. January, 1781, thirteen hundred Pennsylvania troops mutinied, but Wayne persuaded them to return to the service. At Green Springs he was with LaFayette and turned defeat into a decisive victory. June 24, 1782, he routed the Creek Indians, and in a hand to hand conflict killed Guistersego, the ablest Creek warrior. December 14, 1782, he took possession of Charleston. October 10, 1783, he was made Major General. In 1786 he moved to Georgia and became a member of the Assembly which framed the Georgia Constitution. In 1790 he was elected to Congress. April, 1792, Washington appointed him General-in-Chief of the United States army. From then to his death at Presque Isle (now Erie), December 15, 1796, he fought the Indians. He was a member of Winchester Lodge No. 12, according to some statements, but they do not mention the state. We believe he was a member, having often been mentioned in toasts in Masonic Lodges in the East at that time. There is a monument over his grave, placed there by the Grand Lodge.



in Wyoming and Cherry Valley, where he inflicted a severe punishment on the SIX NATIONS for their outrages and massacres during the year. With him were Generals Proctor<sup>(46)</sup> and Hand<sup>(47)</sup>, officers of the Military Lodge No. 19, and General James Clinton. August twenty-ninth he whipped seven thousand Indians at Newton (now Elmira), New York, and in four weeks destroyed forty Indian villages.



COUNT PULASKI  
Commander of the  
Pulaski Legion

During this year, John Paul Jones<sup>(48)</sup>, a Scotch boy who came here at an early age and took to the

---

(40) **ROBERT MORRIS.** Was born in Lancashire, England, January, 1734. He came to America at thirteen and was left an orphan at fifteen. At twenty he went into business with Thos. Willing, an association which lasted thirty-nine years. He was a member of Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. He became Chief of the Finance Commission. In 1779 charges of fraud were brought against his firm, which were investigated by Congress. It was disclosed that the commercial business of the government, transacted by a secret commission under cover of the Willing and Morris firms name, was carried on with scrupulous integrity. When he was appointed Superintendent of Finance on February 20, 1781, he accepted with the following words: "The United States may command anything I have, except my integrity." At one time, he was known to have supplied thousands of barrels of flour to feed our starving troops. And when Yorktown, the final scene in the drama of the Revolution came, Morris was the savior, in issuing his own notes for \$1,400,000.00 to replenish and feed the troops to win the siege. Not only was every dollar of his own advanced, but he made large pledges on his credit. At one time, he owned a half million in notes, for money borrowed to finance the government. He was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution. In 1789 he was Pennsylvania's first Senator. Heavy speculations later ruined him, and he was imprisoned for debt from 1798 to 1802 in an old prison on Walnut Street, Philadelphia. He died May 8, 1806. To three men, Washington, Franklin, and Morris, do we owe the survival of our splendid government. **Morris has often been mentioned as being a Mason, but no definite proofs have been found.**

sea, was given command of a small squadron of three ships fitted out in France. He fell in with a fleet of English merchantmen on September 3, 1779, convoyed by two English frigates of war. Jones gave them battle, and a fierce conflict it was. Jones lashed his ship, the **Bon Homme Richard**, to the English **Seraphis**, and in a desperate fight forced the English ships to surrender.



PAUL JONES  
America's Admiral

DeKalb<sup>(43)</sup> was now ordered to take command in the South; but because of his slow movement on account of lack of provisions, General Gates was sent to take command. He soon

overtook DeKalb, who attempted to advise Gates to take a

---

(43) **JAMES JACKSON.** Was born in Devonshire, England, September 21, 1757. He came here in 1772 and settled in Georgia at fifteen years of age. In 1776 he relinquished his studies to become a soldier in our cause. In 1778, at twenty, he was made a Brigadier General in the State Militia, and was wounded at Ogeeshee. He took part in the defense of Savannah. At the close of 1778, he had to leave that city, yielding to superior forces, and fled to South Carolina. "This flight was full of incidents," says Hayden in "**Washington and His Masonic Compeers**". Hunger and fatigue made him look wretched and suspicious, which, together with his English accent, made the South Carolinians think he was a spy. He was arrested, tried, and sentenced to be hanged as such. He was taken to a tree, and the rope prepared, when he was recognized by a prominent man and his life saved. He continued in the service successfully, and ended with General Wayne at Ebenezer. In 1788 (not yet thirty-one years old) he was elected Governor, but refused on account of his age. Soon after he was made Congressman; then for the term of 1792-95, United States Senator. He was elected Governor, 1798-1801, and from 1801 to March 19, 1806, United States Senator, dying while holding that office. He became a member of Solomon's Lodge about or before 1785. In 1787 he became Deputy Grand Master, and served as Grand Master 1788-89.



circuitous route because of shortage of food. But he would not heed this cautioning, with the result that his troops suffered greatly from hunger and disease. On the sixteenth of August, Cornwallis engaged Gates' army and completely routed it. DeKalb was killed, many prisoners and all artillery were taken. Gates reached Charlotte, North Carolina, with but two hundred men (among whom was a southern hero, Richard Caswell<sup>(50)</sup> of North Carolina), the remains of an army of four thousand men. This state of affairs was due to his incapacity. Gates was



BARON DEKALB  
Who fell at Savannah

---

(44) **CASIMIR PULASKI.** Was born in Poland, March 4, 1748. He had a turbulent military career, and there was a price on his head when he came to America in 1776 at the solicitation of Benjamin Franklin. He was with Washington at Brandywine and Germantown, and became a Brigadier General. He was with Wayne on his foraging parties out of Valley Forge. In 1778 he raised the Pulaski Legion, sixty-eight light horse men and two hundred foot. By October the Legion had increased to three hundred and thirty. He entered Charleston May 8, 1779, and though the authorities wanted to surrender when invested by the British, Pulaski held on until relief came on May 13th. Savannah was occupied by the British. On October 9, 1779, a combined attack by the American army and the French navy was made, in which Pulaski, while in command of the cavalry, received his death wound. LaFayette, when here in 1824, conducted with Masonic services, the laying of the cornerstone for a monument erected to Pulaski at Savannah. Gould says: "Pulaski was raised in a Military Lodge in Georgia."

(41) **HENRY (LIGHT HORSE HARRY) LEE.** Was born in Westmoreland County, January 29, 1756. He was educated at Princeton. In 1776 he was made Captain of Cavalry. He joined the main army in September, 1776. Washington soon made him Major, and his command was known as Lee's Legion. It was then he received the name of "Light Horse Harry". At Pawlus Hook he captured one hundred and fifty British, with a loss of but five

recalled and a court of inquiry appointed to examine into his conduct. Congress, on the earnest solicitation of Washington, sent General Greene<sup>(51)</sup> to take over the entire Southern forces, who succeeded eventually in putting a check on British control and marauding.



GEN. GREENE  
Commander of the South

During the spring of this year LaFayette<sup>(52)</sup> returned from France, having spent the winter there. Through his endeavors, a fleet under Count De Tierney with seven thousand soldiers under Count Rochambeau was sent over to assist the Colonies. It arrived at Newport in July.

men. From 1780 until the end he was under General Greene, and won distinction at Guilford. He there routed Tarleton's Dragoons. June, 1781, he besieged Augusta, which surrendered to him. Lee was also conspicuous at Fort Ninety-Six and Eutaw Springs. In 1786 we see him in Congress where he remained until the adoption of the Constitution. In 1791 he was elected Governor of Virginia, and in 1799 he was back in Congress again. Henry Lee first used the words: "Washington first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." Later on financial troubles and health caused him much worry. Coming back from the West Indies, where he went in search of health, he landed at the home of General Greene's daughter, Mrs. Shaw, on Cumberland Island near St. Mary's, Georgia, where he died March 25, 1818. One of his five children was Robert E. Lee. **Past Grand Master Brother Charles Callahan of Virginia states Henry Lee, like his brother, Richard Lee, was also a member of Hiram Lodge No. 19, Westmoreland County, Virginia.**

(42) **SAM H. PARSONS.** Was born in Lynne, Connecticut, May 14, 1737. He graduated from the law department of Harvard University. During April, 1775, he entered the army. He was made Brigadier General in August, 1776. He took part in the unfortunate campaign on Long Island. Subsequently he served under Washington. He was with him at White Plains and Harlem Heights, and was cited for bravery at Norfolk, Connecticut. In 1780 he was made Judge of the Northwest Territory and moved



At this time a plot was discovered which involved the fame and name of one of America's most brilliant officers, that of Benedict Arnold. After the surrender at Saratoga, Washington had him placed in command of Philadelphia. There he lived beyond his means, became quarrelsome and dishonest, until Congress was obliged to try him by a court-martial and sentenced him to be reprimanded by Washington. This fact embittered Arnold still more, and he craved revenge. He implored Washington to place him in charge of West Point. Washing-



GEN. LAFAYETTE  
Friend of Washington

---

to Marietta, Ohio. He was drowned in the Big Beaver River, November 17, 1789. Sachse's "Old Masonic Lodges of Pennsylvania" mentions him as having received his degrees in American Union Lodge, February 21, 1776, of which he became Treasurer April 23, 1776, and Worshipful Master March 10, 1779.

(45) **GENERAL JOHN SULLIVAN.** Was born of Catholic parents in Maine, February 17, 1740. He was early admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession until elected to the First Congress. He was appointed Brigadier General June 15, 1775, and Major General a year later. August 27, 1776, he was taken prisoner on Long Island, but was soon exchanged. December 20, 1776, he took command of the New Jersey division. He was in the battles of Germantown and Brandywine. In 1779 he took the field against the Six Nations and whipped them. He resigned from the army November 9, 1779, on account of trouble with Congress, and became District Judge. He died at Durham, New Hampshire, January 28, 1795. He was initiated and passed March 19th, and raised December 28, 1767, in St. John's Lodge, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was elected Master December 3, 1789, and Grand Master April 8, 1790, but he resigned October 10, 1790.

(46) **GENERAL THOMAS PROCTOR.** Was born in Ireland. He came to America in his early youth, and became an ardent patriot, and served in the Revolution as Captain and Colonel. He also served with General Sullivan in his campaign against the Indians. Governor Mifflin of Pennsylvania commissioned him Brigadier General, April 12, 1793, and Major General, June 7, 1796. He died at Philadelphia, March 16, 1806. He took part in the Festival of St. John the Baptist at Morristown December 27, 1779.

ton complied in August, 1780. Arnold started to open a correspondence with the English General Clinton for the transfer of West Point, the strongest and most important fortress in America. Major André, the go-between, was captured at Tarrytown, September twenty-third, by John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart. The capture was reported to Colonel Jamison who wrote Arnold, in the hope that Arnold was not guilty of so serious an offense. Jamison's consideration, however, gave Arnold the necessary warning of impending danger, and he made his escape. This act of a patriot was the one outstanding black mark against the Colonists from the American point of view during the whole war.



BENEDICT ARNOLD  
The traitor

He was also Grand Marshal at the funeral solemnities in honor of Brother George Washington. Proctor was the first Master of Military Lodge No. 19, 1790-91. In 1791 he was Senior Grand Warden of Pennsylvania.—(See Military Lodge No. 19.)

(47) **BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWARD HAND.** Came to America from Ireland in 1774. He resigned his British Commission as Lieutenant Colonel, and joined the Colonial forces, taking part in the siege of Boston. He was at Long Island and Trenton, and with General Sullivan in his campaign against the Indians in 1779. He was made Adjutant General in 1780 and was a member of Congress from Pennsylvania at the close of the war. He died at Rockford, Lancaster County, September 3, 1802. He was Worshipful Master of Military Lodge No. 19.

(48) **JOHN PAUL JONES.** Was born July 6, 1747, at Arbigland, Kirkcudbright, Scotland. He came to America in 1773. He was first to receive a commission as Lieutenant in the Colonial navy. He was first to help Congress in creating a navy. He was first to command a vessel of war for America. He was first to raise the American flag on a war vessel, **The Alfred**. He was first to run



up the Stars and Stripes on an American vessel, **The Ranger**. He was first to carry the Stars and Stripes across the sea and receive a salute, thus the first to be recognized as coming from a new nation. He was first to make a British vessel, **The Drake**, strike the colors and surrender to the Stars and Stripes. He was the first and only naval officer to receive the thanks of Congress. He was the only one who never lost a ship in battle during the Revolution. He died in Paris, July 18, 1792, and was buried as an act of charity by a noble Frenchman in a little Protestant cemetery. There his remains lay 120 years until recovered by General Porter after a six years' search. The body was preserved in alcohol and enclosed in an air-tight coffin, which made identification possible. It was brought over to America, where it now rests under the Naval Academy chapel at Annapolis. Jones was raised in St. Bernard Lodge No. 122, Kilwinning, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, November 27, 1770. Later he also became a member of Neuf Sœurs or Nine Muses, Paris, of which Franklin and Voltaire were members.

(49) **JOHANN DEKALB**. Was born in Bavaria, July 29, 1721. He started military life in the French army and was promoted to Major General. He volunteered his services to Congress in July, 1777, was accepted, and commissioned Major General. He first served with Washington, then was ordered to join Gates in the South; he did August 16, 1780, at Camden, where they were attacked by Cornwallis, and whipped through Gates' inefficiency. DeKalb had his horse shot from under him, but continued to fight until he fell mortally wounded, having been shot eleven times. He died August 19, 1780. DeKalb, it is supposed, was a member of a military Lodge in the South. In Schultz's "History of Freemasonry in Maryland", page 327, volume 4, he writes as follows: "It is not positively known where DeKalb received his degrees of Masonry, though there is reason to believe that he received them in Army Lodge No. 29 (probably should be No. 27), chartered April 27, 1780, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania." In March 9, 1825, under the auspices of Kershaw Lodge and by authority of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, General LaFayette laid the cornerstone for a monument to DeKalb on the spot where he fell mortally wounded, August 16, 1780.—(See Schultz, Volume No. 2, "History of Freemasonry in Maryland", pages 477-478.)

(50) **RICHARD CASWELL**. Was born in Maryland, August 2, 1729. Leaving the Royal Service, he soon became a member of Congress in 1774-1775. In 1776 he was first Governor of North Carolina under its own jurisdiction, and continued until 1779. He refused all compensation, accepting only his actual expenses. Leaving the Governor's chair, he joined Gates in the battle of Camden. In 1784 he was again elected Governor, holding office until 1786. He was stricken with paralysis November 5th, while presiding over the State Senate, died on the 10th day of November, 1789, and was buried with Masonic honors. He was elected Grand Master in 1787, and served until his death.

(51) **NATHANIEL GREENE.** Was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, May 27, 1742. He entered military life as a private in 1774 in the Kentish Guards of Greenwich. On the afternoon of April 18, 1775, when he received the tidings of the Lexington fight, he reported to his organization at Greenwich, Connecticut, and was on his way to Boston the next morning. On May 8th he was appointed Brigadier General and in August was advanced to Major General. Washington considered him a military genius, and appointed him Quartermaster General of the Continental Army. December 2, 1780, he was given command of the Department of the South, General Gates having been relieved of this command. September 2, 1782, he wrote General Williams, "Georgia is ours," and was termed the Savior of the South. He died June 19, 1785, at Mulberry Grove, Georgia. **Nathaniel Greene was a Mason, having visited Lodges with Washington. The Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island states that they have in their possession a Masonic medal once worn by General Greene.**

(52) **MARIE JEAN PAUL JOSEPH ROCHE JUES GILBERT DU MOTIER LAFAYETTE.** Was born in France, September 6, 1757. He sprang from a noble family of great wealth. He heard of the Colonies' plight, and admired them for their stand. In 1777, while in the French army, on being introduced to Dean and Franklin by DeKalb, he expressed his desire to serve in our army. Dean, in the name of Congress, conferred on him the rank of Major General, but on account of the sad condition of affairs at the time, he was advised by Franklin to delay his voyage. He was not to be deterred, however, and declared he would fit out his own vessel, arm it at his own expense, and proceed to Bordeaux. The King, learning of his action, ordered his arrest, but he fled to Spain. Here he met his vessel, and with DeKalb, sailed for America, April 26, 1777, landing near Georgetown, South Carolina. He rode nine hundred miles on horseback to Philadelphia to volunteer his services July 31, 1777. While with Washington at Brandywine, he was wounded. He was with Washington at Valley Forge and the battle of Monmouth. Here he did much to save the army, having reported General Charles Lee to Washington. Lee was sent to the rear and arrested, while LaFayette assumed command of Lee's division. We find that, in May, 1778, General LaFayette with 2,000 men, defeated General Grant, of the British army, whose force numbered 5,000. In January, 1779, he was sent to France, and was forgiven by the King. The result of LaFayette's visit was that Count Rochambeau came over with six thousand men to help our army. In 1781 LaFayette, with Wayne and Steuben, held Lord Cornwallis in check until Washington came in September and forced Cornwallis to surrender. Returning to France after the war, he lived a lively military career. In 1824, on invitation of President Monroe, he visited the United States, and while here received many receptions at the hands of Masons. **He became a member of a Military Lodge either in Valley Forge or Morristown. Alexander H. Morgan's "History of Military Lodge No. 19", states that St. John's Lodge No. 1 loaned jewels, aprons,**



and other furniture to No. 19 for initiation at Morristown, during the winter of 1779-1780. The Secretary of St. John's Lodge No. 1, J. H. Laudell, wrote a certificate as follows: "From the most authentic sources, it is *supposed* that the list of articles mentioned were loaned to the Army Lodge encamped at Morristown for the purpose of initiating General LaFayette." It is also claimed that General Washington conferred the work on General LaFayette. The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, May 4, 1825, credit LaFayette with saying that as young as he was, he had received his degrees in France before coming to America to help the Colonists. It is probable, from considerable unconfirmed evidence, that LaFayette did receive his degrees at Morristown. Another version of LaFayette's Masonry was given at the Semi-Centennial Celebration of LaFayette Lodge No. 14, of Wilmington, Delaware, held January 18, 1875, when Worshipful Brother Geo. W. Chaytor, P. D. G. M., delivered an address from which we quote the following: "He (LaFayette) was not a Mason when he landed in America, nor was he a Mason at the battle of Brandywine. The army under Washington, in December, 1777, retired to Valley Forge where they wintered. Connected with this army was a Lodge. It was at Valley Forge that he was made a Mason." On this point I think there should be no second opinion—for surely LaFayette knew best where he was made a Mason. We have this statement from him—made at the time he was the guest of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, and to members of that Grand Body. The statement he made was as follows: He said, he had offered his services to this country from the purest motives, and he knew that in his heart he had no selfish impulses. He found a people struggling for liberty against tyranny, and he put his whole soul into the cause; that Washington received him in the kindest and warmest manner, and never in any direct way showed that he had not the fullest confidence in his intentions and ability as a soldier; but, yet he could not divest his mind of a suspicion (that, at times, gave him great discomfort), that the General of the American Army was not altogether free from doubt in his case. This suspicion was engendered by the fact that he had never been entrusted with a separate command. This fact, he said, weighed upon him, and at times made him very unhappy. With this exception, he had not the least cause for discontent. During the winter the army lay at Valley Forge, he learned there was a Masonic Lodge working in the camp. Time hanging heavy, the routine of duty being monotonous, he conceived the idea that he would like to be made a Mason. He made his wish known to a friend, who at once said that he, himself, was a Mason and would take great pleasure in making his wish known to the Lodge. He did so—and LaFayette was there made a Mason. He also stated that Washington was present and acted as Master of the Lodge at the time of his initiation. This statement was made to members of the Grand Lodge, from some of whom it was received. I have no doubt that he said what I have here given, for the parties making the statement were gentlemen as well as Masons, and their public lives

show the estimate their fellow-citizens placed upon their honor and their characters. I know that much doubt and contradiction has been bandied about this important point of LaFayette's life. Various places have been cited as the points of his initiation—but an army Lodge was always the organization in which he secured light. I have not finished his statement—the latter part is evidence of the former. In the beginning he stated he felt rather hurt that Washington had not shown sufficient confidence to entrust him with a separate command. Now, listen to what he said later: "After I was made a Mason, General Washington seemed to have received a new light—I never had from that moment any cause to doubt his entire confidence. It was not long before I had a separate command of great importance." "The minutes of the Grand Lodge of Delaware show that LaFayette was present at a special communication held July 25, 1825, on which occasion it was voted that a properly ornamented box, made of 'oak grown on the battle ground of Brandywine,' should be prepared to contain the certificate of membership that was also ordered to be prepared, and that this should be sent to their illustrious guest 'before his departure from the United States.'"



## CHAPTER VI

The year 1781 opened with a battle on January seventeenth between Tarleton, the pitiless cavalry leader of the English, and our Generals Morgan<sup>(53)</sup> and William Washington<sup>(54)</sup>. Tarleton was completely whipped, losing six hundred men, and Morgan only eighty. Morgan again joined Greene's army, when followed the most brilliant retreat in history. It saved our army and was exceedingly costly to the British. At Guilford Courthouse, Cornwallis caught up to Greene, and gave battle March fifteenth. Greene was again obliged to retreat; he did so in good order, but Cornwallis was so badly crippled that he could not take up the pursuit. General Greene had now appointed William R. Davie<sup>(55)</sup> as Commissary General.



DAN MORGAN  
Commander Morgan's Rifle Men

---

(53) **DANIEL MORGAN.** Was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in 1736. Nothing is known of his early life. He was rude and uncultured at seventeen years, having had a meagre education, and being employed and probably raised on a farm. He then became a teamster in Braddock's army in the French and Indian War. He lived on his farm in Virginia until 1775. Morgan was placed in command of two Virginia rifle companies, and in twenty-one days reported at Cambridge with six hundred men. His engagements with his famous riflemen are too numerous to chronicle,

At Hopkirk's Hill on April twenty-fifth, another engagement between Lord Rawdon and General Greene took



WM. R. DAVIE  
North Carolina patriot, Governor  
and Grand Master

place. Again Greene was beaten, but inflicted a severe loss on Rawdon's army. In the meantime, Marion<sup>(56)</sup>, Sumpter<sup>(57)</sup>, and Pickens<sup>(58)</sup> harrassed the enemy so much that they abandoned one fort after another, so that by June, 1781, only three positions remained to the British in South Carolina. Conspicuous in Greene's campaign was Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee, commanding Lee's Legion.

September eighth General Greene attacked the British army at Eutaw

Springs. Again he withdrew, and left the enemy in pos-

---

but they were feared by the British at all times. After his surrender, Burgoyne stated that Morgan commanded the finest regiment in the world. His greatest victory was that at White Marsh, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1777, when he whipped a detachment of British troops, losing twenty-seven men to five hundred of the enemy. In the battle of Cowpens, South Carolina, January 17, 1781, he completely defeated the famous British cavalry under Tarleton. He was active in the greatest battles from Quebec down to Greene's Southern campaign. He was made Brigadier General in 1780 and Major General in 1795. He died at Winchester, Virginia, July 6, 1802. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(54) **GENERAL WILLIAM WASHINGTON.** Was a member of the younger branch of the original Washington family. He was born in Stafford County, February 28, 1752. He entered the army at the outbreak of the war. Under General Mercer he commanded three Virginia regiments. He was wounded at Long Island and



session, who suffered the loss of one-third of their force. At Eutaw Springs, Governor John Rutledge<sup>(59)</sup> (South



HENRY LEE  
Light Horse Harry



JOHN RUTLEDGE  
Governor of South Carolina

Carolina), General Joseph Henderson, and General Wil-

---

Trenton. James Monroe was one of his Lieutenants. He was with General Lincoln in South Carolina and with Morgan at Cowpens, January 17, 1786, and was awarded a medal by Congress. He was at Guilford, Hopkirk's Hill, and Eutaw Springs, when he was again wounded and taken prisoner. He died March 6, 1810. His Masonic connection is not known. Stewart states he was a Mason.

(55) **WM. R. DAVIE.** Was born at Egremont near Whitehaven, England, June 20, 1756. He came here in 1761 as an adopted son of the Rev. William Richardson, South Carolina. He graduated from Princeton in 1776. Before finishing school he volunteered his services. He took part in the Battle of Long Island, then returned and finished his studies. He next joined a corps of dragoons and became a part of the Pulaski Legion. We soon find him aiding General Sumpter. In 1781 Greene appointed him Commissary General. Afterwards he practiced in Halifax, North Carolina, serving in the State Militia. Washington made him a Brigadier General in 1789. He was elected tenth Governor, 1798-1799. He died in South Carolina, December, 1820, at Tivoli. It is believed he was raised in Royal White Hart Lodge, Halifax, North Carolina. He was elected third Grand Master in 1792. In 1798 as Grand Master, he laid the cornerstone of the North Carolina University April 14, 1798, with Masonic rites.

liam Washington rendered invaluable service. Governor Rutledge was there in person and with his presence inspired the troops. Strange as it may seem, Greene managed to derive greater advantages from his reverses than the adversaries were able to draw from their victories. Washington expressed great satisfaction at Greene's achievements.



GEN. MARION  
The "Swamp Fox"

The spring of 1781 left two enterprises open for Washington: one to attack General Henry Clinton at New York, and one to go south to meet Cornwallis, who had left Williamsburg for Petersburg. While considering these two movements, he met Count De Barras, who came to take

(56) **FRANCIS MARION.** Was born in Winjah, near Georgetown, South Carolina, in 1732. He became a farmer and Indian fighter. In 1775 St. John County sent him to the Provincial Congress. After that he became identified with every campaign in South Carolina. He worked hard for success with all the commanders except General Gates. With a small force he continually harassed the enemy. Marion was the man most sought by the British, but he always eluded capture. The English called him the "Swamp Fox". After the war was over he was again sent to the Senate. He later held several military posts. He was also a member of the Convention to frame a State Constitution in 1790. He died at Pond Bluff, February 27, 1795. **W. M. Stewart, "M. M.", January, 1926, page 506, classes Marion as a Mason.**

(57) **THOMAS SUMPTER.** Was born in Virginia in 1734. Like Marion, he was a thorn in the side of the British and was called the "South Carolina Game Cock". From 1789 to 1793 he was a member of Congress, 1801 to 1809 United States Senator, 1811 Minister to Brazil, and later again United States Senator. Sumpter was the last surviving general officer of the war. He died at Camden, June 1, 1832. Fort Sumpter was named as a tribute to his memory. **There is no record that he was a Mason.**



command of the French fleet under DeTurney, which had been beaten by the English.

DeBarras also informed Washington that a fleet of twenty ships commanded by Count DeGrasse with a considerable force of troops had sailed for America. A conference with Rochambeau, the French commander, resulted in the decision to await their arrival and make an attack on New York. In the interim, our financial condition became worse and more hopeless; so much so, that Congress took the finances out of the Board who managed them, and entrusted them to our faithful old Robert Morris, the Philadelphia merchant, who had been the financial backbone of the new Republic. He induced Congress to establish the Bank of the United States. On May 22, 1781, Congress resolved: "That the whole debts already due by the United States be liquidated as soon as can be, to their specie value, and funded, if agreeable to the creditors, as a loan upon interest."

---

(58) **ANDREW PICKENS.** Was born at Paxton, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1739. When he was thirteen year of age his parents migrated to South Carolina, and between 1758 to 1774 had considerable experience fighting the Indians. He joined the Continental Army in 1775, doing more or less bushfighting, and harassing the British. After the battle of Cowpens, January 17, 1781, where Morgan whipped Tarleton, Congress awarded him a sword for his bravery. Later he forced the British to surrender Augusta, Georgia. Pickens was with Greene at Fort Ninety-Six, and at Eutaw Springs commanded a brigade. Later he served in the State Legislature and in Congress from 1793-1795. He died in Pendleton, South Carolina, August 17, 1817. Together with Marion and Sumpter, they were thorns in the sides of the British. **He was often mentioned as having been a Mason, but no records or proofs have been found.** W. M. Stewart on page 506, June, 1926, "M. M.", asserts Pickens was a Mason.

(59) **JOHN RUTLEDGE.** Was born in Charleston, South Carolina. He studied law and practiced from 1761-1774. He was a delegate to the First Continental Congress, and was declared by Pat-

On May thirty-first all Continental bills, being no longer a legal tender, ceased to circulate, and all transactions were to be in hard money. By this course, Morris raised the credit of the government higher than it had ever stood before, and enabled him to do much toward paying the soldiers, and supplying them with food and clothing. Whenever public funds failed, he pledged his own credit to supply whatever deficiency there was. No man did or could have done more than he did, to contribute to the success of the American cause, and it is said, to our sorrow, that no man received more ingratitude from the government and the people than he.

In July Washington was joined by Rochambeau. At the same time, a letter was received informing him that

---

rick Henry the greatest orator in that body. In 1776 he was chosen President of South Carolina under an independent Constitution. Through him Fort Moultrie was erected, and he did much to hold the army together. In January, 1782, he was elected to Congress; in 1784 he was made Chancellor of South Carolina, and in 1787 a member of the convention that framed the National Constitution. Washington appointed him first of five Associates of the Supreme Court. In 1791 he became Chief Justice of South Carolina, and on the retirement of John Jay, Washington, on July 1, 1795, appointed Rutledge as Jay's successor. He died July 18, 1800, at Charleston, where he is buried. **W. M. Stewart on page 506 in the June, 1926, issue, states Governor Rutledge was a Mason.**

(60) **THOMAS NELSON, JR.** Was born in Yorktown, Virginia, December 26, 1738. He later made his home at Yorktown. He was a member of Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. When Congress called for contributions to aid the French fleet, he pledged his fortune. He succeeded Jefferson as Governor of Virginia, 1781-84. He died a poor man January 4, 1789. It is said he was a member of Harmony Lodge No. 2, North Carolina. He met with Washington and LaFayette in Army Lodge No. 9, at Yorktown. Charles H. Callahan of Virginia, in a letter April 4, 1927, states that Thomas Nelson was at one time Worshipful Master of No. 9, Yorktown.



DeGrasse and his ships, instead of coming to Newport would sail for the Chesapeake. This news upset Washington's plans again. The latter then turned his attention to Cornwallis, who was now at Yorktown. LaFayette, who was in Virginia, was instructed to stay south of Cornwallis to prevent him from retreating into North Carolina. Washington, by skillful maneuvering, made Clinton believe he was preparing to attack New York, but in fact began a rapid march through New Jersey to Elkton, where transports conveyed them to the James River. With LaFayette on one side, Washington on the other, and the French fleet closing up the York River and Chesapeake Bay, the siege of Yorktown began September twenty-eighth. On October nineteenth, Cornwallis, seeing further resistance useless, surrendered his army of seven thousand men. In this battle, it is said, Thomas Nelson<sup>(60)</sup> fired the first cannon at his own home to dislodge the enemy who occupied it. Mordecai Gist<sup>(61)</sup> and Otho Williams<sup>(62)</sup> were cited for bravery by Washington. General Benjamin Lincoln<sup>(63)</sup> was ordered by Washington to receive Cornwallis' sword. After the surrender, Washington established his headquarters at Newburgh.

With Charleston, South Carolina, surrounded by Greene, and Clinton not daring to

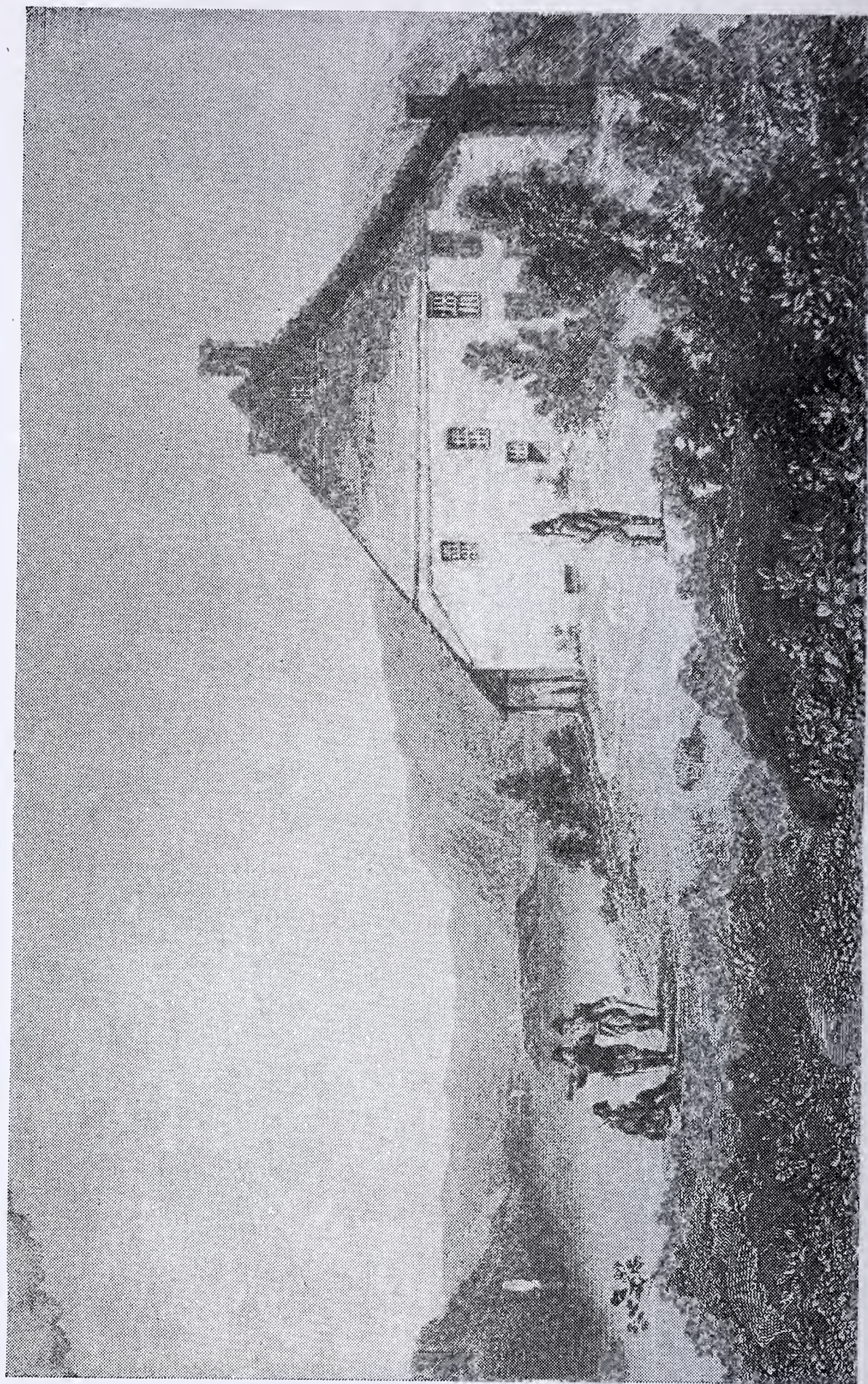


GEN. MORDECAI GIST  
Brave army officer  
and Grand Master of  
South Carolina



OTHO WILLIAMS  
Prominent in Army Lodge  
No. 27





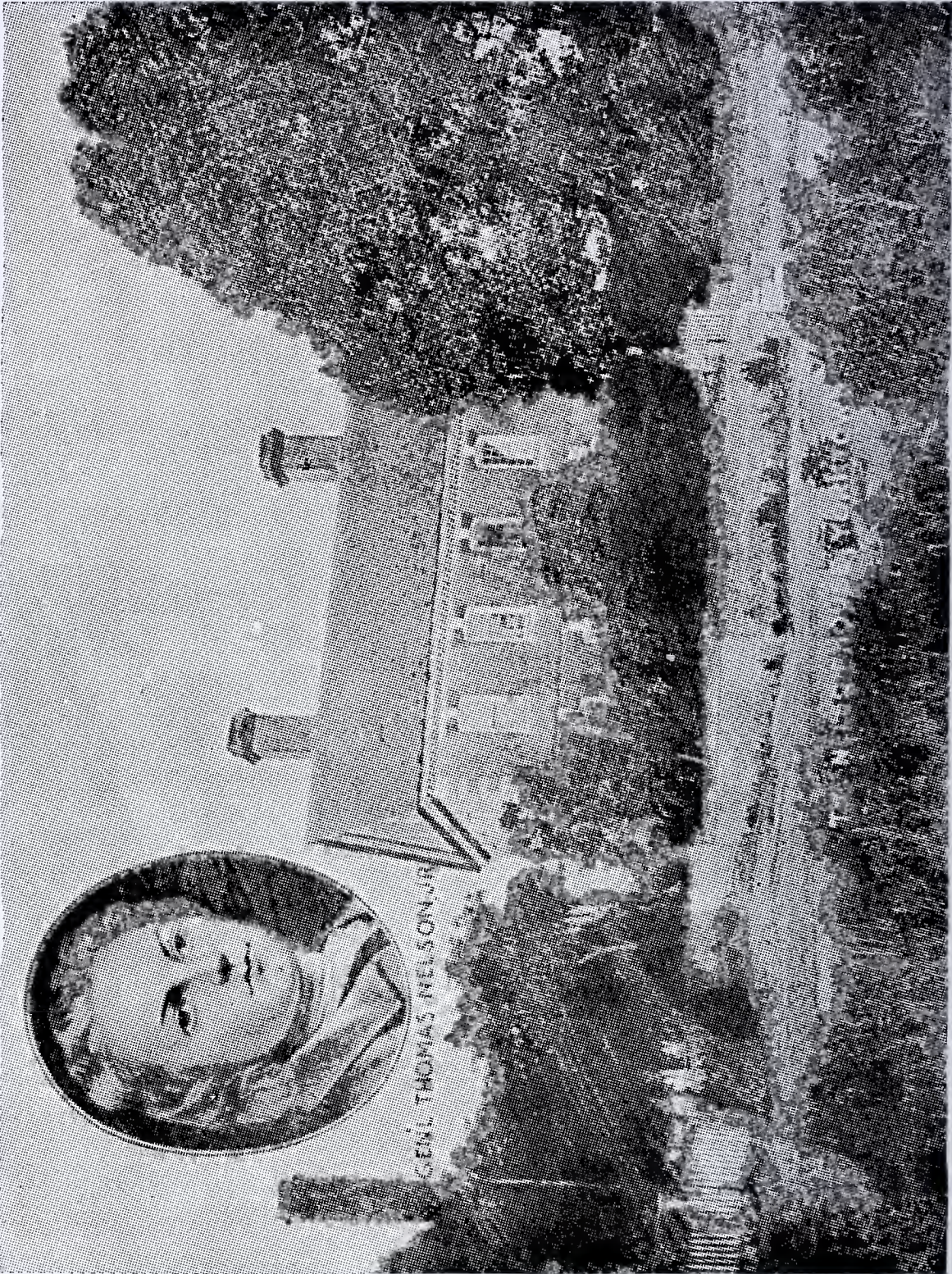
WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT NEWBURGH  
1782





SURRENDER AT YORKTOWN  
General Lincoln received the sword of Cornwallis  
October 19, 1781





THOS. NELSON, JR., AND HIS HOME  
At which he fired the first cannon in the battle at Yorktown



leave New York, the English Parliament saw the futility of continuing the war. Sir Guy Carlton, in May, 1782, was ordered to replace Clinton. Lord North, our bitter enemy in the English Parliament, was succeeded by the Marquis of Rockingham. Carlton at once opened correspondence with Washington to close hostilities until a peace treaty could be arranged.

Congress appointed John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay<sup>(64)</sup>, Henry Laurens<sup>(65)</sup>, and Thomas Jefferson as peace commissioners. A preliminary treaty was signed in Paris, November 30, 1782, by England and the United States of America, and ratified by Congress in April, 1783.

---

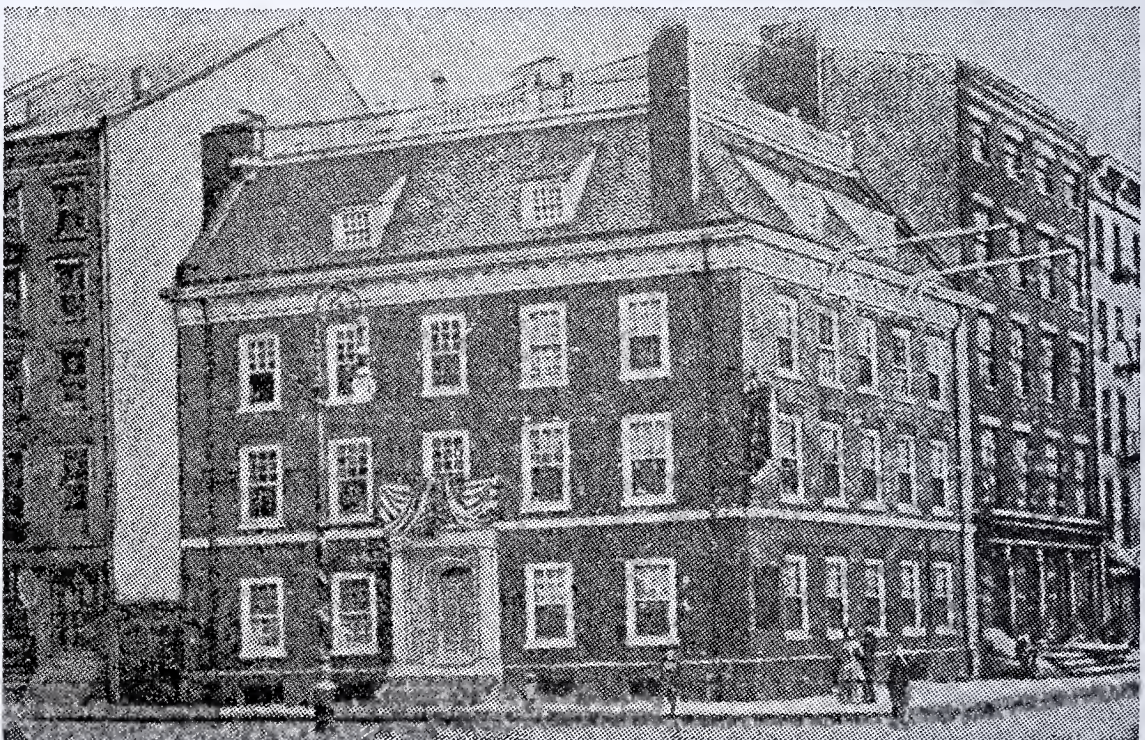
(61) **MORDECAI GIST.** Was born in Baltimore, February 22, 1742. When the Revolution broke out, he was elected Captain of an independent Baltimore Company. He served with bravery and distinction, and made continuous advancement to January, 1779, when he was made Brigadier General, having been with Washington part of this time. In the spring of 1780, Gist was sent to South Carolina to assist Gates. He died in September, 1792. There were few Military Lodges in the South at the time, and Masonic associations were lost sight of. Therefore Gist, Ortho Williams, and others petitioned Pennsylvania for a charter, which was granted April 4, 1780, and numbered 27. Mordecai Gist became its first Master. The "New Age" of April, 1927, states that Gist's Blue Lodge was No. 16 in Baltimore. In 1787 the Lodges in South Carolina united to form an Independent Grand Lodge, of which Gist became the first Deputy Grand Master. In 1789 he became Grand Master and served until 1792. While Gist was Grand Master in 1791, he had the pleasure to write Washington a letter of congratulation and good wishes upon his entrance to South Carolina.

(62) **OTHO H. WILLIAMS.** Was born in Prince George County, Maryland, March 1, 1749. He was left an orphan in 1761. In the first month of the war he went to Boston and enlisted. He was captured on Long Island and exchanged in 1778. He served at Monmouth, then went South. He was made Adjutant General by Greene, and remained with him until cessation of hostilities. In 1782 he was promoted to Brigadier General. He died at Woodstock, Virginia, July 16, 1794. He was a member and Junior Warden of Army Lodge No. 27 in 1780, and it is believed he was raised in St. John's Lodge. Schultz, in his "History of Freemasonry in Maryland", states that Williams received his degrees as follows: E. A. February 26, 1776; F. C. March 11, 1776; M. M. March 13, 1776.



This treaty was not final, because of our alliance with France, in which neither party could make a separate peace. In January, 1783, the final treaty was signed. It may be well for readers to know the full wording of this agreement, which was as follows: "His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz.: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be free, sovereign and independent states; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claim of the government, proprietary and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof."

On November third the army was disbanded. November twenty-fifth the British evacuated New York, and Charleston the following month. December second Washington issued a farewell address to his army, and on December fourth he took leave of his officers at Fraunce's



FRAUNCE'S TAVERN, NEW YORK  
Where Washington took leave of his officers after the close of the war



Tavern, which was affecting beyond expression. There were his faithful associates who for eight long years had suffered with him the privations of war, and fought by his side in many an unequal battle. As Washington entered the room to greet them for the last time as Commander, his heart overflowed with emotion. His glass filled with wine, he raised it and said: "With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you; and most devoutly do I wish, that your later days may be as prosperous and happy as your former days were glorious and honorable." He tasted his wine, and in a voice trembling with emotion said, "I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but shall be obliged to you if each

---

(63) **BEN LINCOLN.** Was born at Bingham, Massachusetts, January 24, 1733. At twenty-two he entered military service. He was Brigadier General in 1775 and Major General in 1777. He was wounded in 1777, which lamed him for life. In 1780 he commanded Charleston, where Sir Henry Clinton forced him to surrender. In 1781 he was with Washington at the surrender of Cornwallis, and was designated by Washington to receive the sword of the vanquished General. October, 1781, he was appointed Secretary of War, and in 1787 became Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts. He died May 9, 1810. **Lincoln was a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston, in 1780.**—(Gould and Hamilton.)

(64) **JOHN JAY.** Was born December 12, 1745, in New York City. He was a member of the Continental Congress, 1774-1775, and United States Minister to Spain in 1778. In 1782, with Franklin, he negotiated the Peace Treaty with England at Paris. Washington made him Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He served until 1795, when he became Governor of New York, serving as such until 1801, having refused another term. He was again nominated and confirmed as Chief Justice, but declined, and retired to private life. He died May 17, 1829. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(65) **HENRY LAURENS.** Was born in Charleston, South Carolina, and fitted for a mercantile career. He was noted for his honesty and punctuality. In 1775 he was made a member of the First Continental Congress. He succeeded Hancock November 1, 1777, as president of Congress. He was captured in 1779 at sea when returning from Holland on a mission for the Governor, and placed in the Tower of London for two years until exchanged for the Earl of Cornwallis in 1781. He then went to Paris, where on



of you will come and take me by the hand." General Knox stood next to him. Washington grasped his proffered hand and unable to utter a word, pressed him to his bosom in fond embrace. Each officer in turn received the same affectionate farewell. All eyes were filled with tears, every heart was throbbing with emotion, yet no sound interrupted the tenderness of the scene. Washington's sternness as Commander had melted into emotion and tenderness. His resignation to Congress was likewise affectionate and emotional.

---

November 7, 1782, he signed the preliminaries of peace whereby the independence of the United States was clearly acknowledged. The other signers were Franklin, John Adams and Jay. He died December 8, 1792, and according to his wish, was cremated, his being the first cremation in America. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(66) **C. C. PINCKNEY.** Was born at Charleston, South Carolina, February 25, 1746. He took up law, and in June, 1775, was elected to the Provincial Congress of South Carolina. Later he joined the patriots' Northern Army and became aide to Washington at Brandywine and Germantown. He returned south and became active there. In 1779 he was president of the South Carolina Senate. He was taken prisoner when Charleston surrendered, and exchanged in 1782. November 3, 1783, he was made Brigadier General. When the Federal Government was formed, Washington offered him a seat in the Supreme Court, as well as appointment as Secretary of State or Secretary of War, but he declined. In 1796 he was Minister to France; in 1778 he served in a similar capacity in Holland. In 1800 he was the Federal candidate for Vice-President. He died in Charleston August 16, 1825. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(67) **JOHN BLAIR.** Was born in Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1732. In 1765 he was a member of the House of Burgesses, and 1776-1780 Justice of the Court of Appeals. He was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution. In 1789-1796 he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court by Washington. He died August 31, 1800, at Williamsburg, Virginia. **Gould states he was a member of the American Union Army Lodge, and Hayden claims Williamsburg. He was first Grand Master of Virginia, holding office from October 13, 1778, to November 4, 1784. He probably affiliated with Williamsburg Lodge, as he was its Master when elected to the office of Grand Master.**



On December twenty-third he appeared before Congress and presented his resignation as Commander-in-Chief. The war was over. Liberty had been assured and the United States was to take its place among nations.

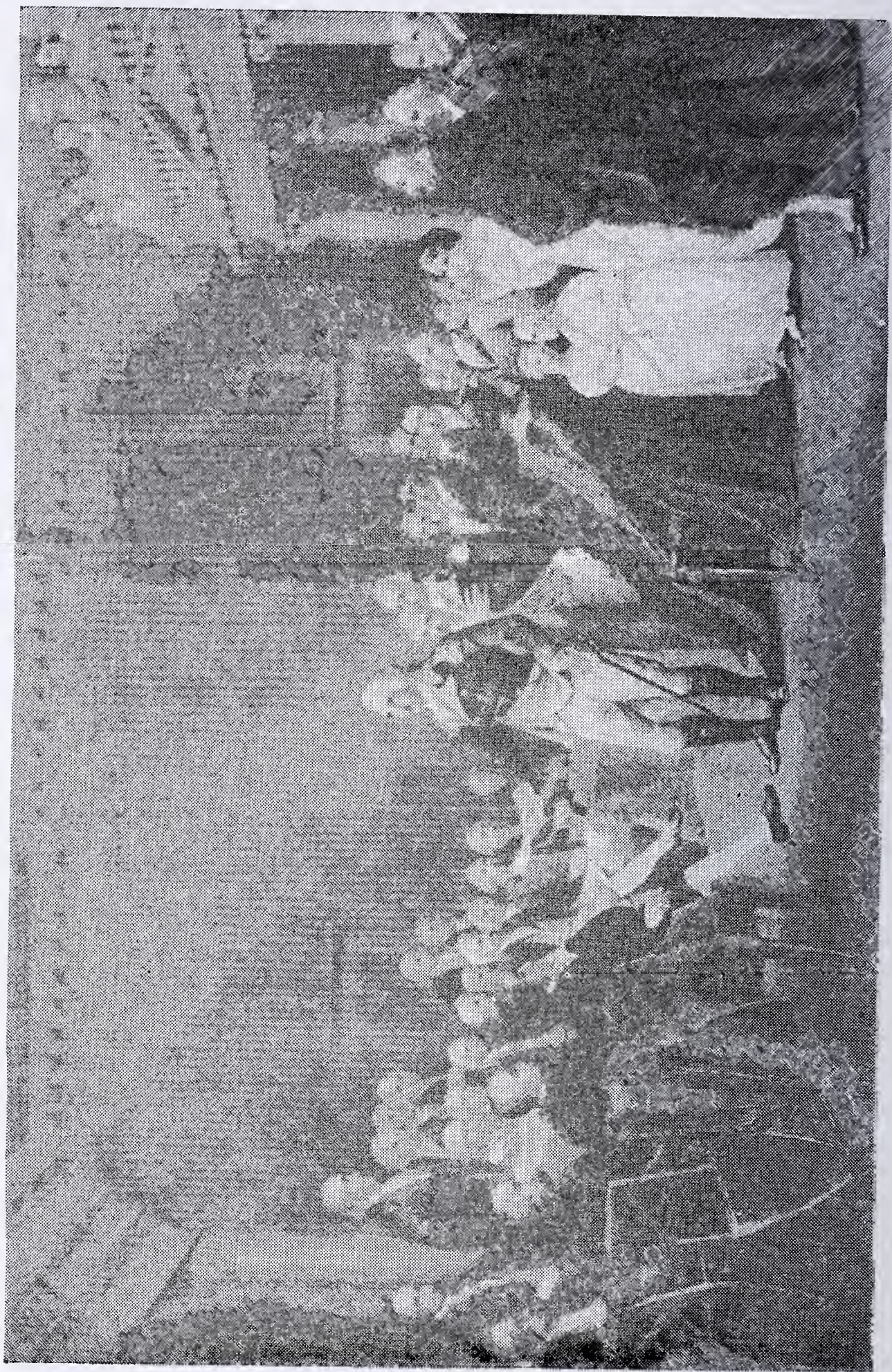
Washington received the thanks of Congress, retired gracefully, and immediately proceeded to Mt. Vernon, where he arrived December twenty-fourth, to be again in the bosom of his family, though nine years older than when he left. It should be remembered that only once in eight years did he visit Mt. Vernon.

---

(68) **GEORGE CLINTON.** Was born at Little Britain, Ulster County (now Orange), New York, July 26, 1739. After running away from home to join the French army in 1775, he returned to take up law. In 1768 he was elected to the New York Legislature. In 1776 he commanded the State Militia. In 1775 he was elected to the second Continental Congress; June, 1777, was elected first Governor of New York; 1778 he was again elected Governor and re-elected until 1795 when he declined and John Jay succeeded him. He was called to serve again from 1801-1804. In 1805, during President Jefferson's second term, he was Vice-President and was re-elected under President Madison. He died in Washington April 20, 1812, while holding the office of Vice-President. **He represented Warren Lodge No. 17 in the Grand Stewards' Lodge May 28, 1800.**—(Page 278, New York Grand Lodge Proceedings, 1781-1815.)

(69) **JACOB MORTON.** Was not only Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge, New York, but at the same time Grand Secretary of the Masons of the State of New York. He served in this capacity from 1788-1791. In 1791 he became Senior Grand Warden and served until 1794. He was advanced to Deputy Grand Master in 1794, an office which he held until 1801, when he became Grand Master, succeeding Robert Livingston. He was Grand Master from 1801 to 1805.





WASHINGTON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION



## CHAPTER VII

Immediately after the close of the war English merchants flooded this country with their goods at reduced prices. This brought ruination to our own manufacturers and a general poverty ensued, causing much discontent. In September, 1783, representatives of five states met, to deliberate upon a plan to improve commerce and revenue; this meeting resulted in a call for a convention to revise the Articles of Confederation. This convention met at Philadelphia, May, 1787. Here again we see the names of many Masons prominent in the promulgation of our government. The delegates from the various states were as follows:

Connecticut—Samuel Johnson, Roger Sherman, Oliver Ellsworth.

Delaware—Gunning Bedfore, George Read.

Maryland—Dan Carroll, Luther Martin, James McHenry.

Georgia—William Few, George Walton, Abraham Baldwin.

Massachusetts — Nathan Gorham, Caleb Strong, Elb Gerry, Rufus King.

New Hampshire—John Langdon, Nic Gilman.

New Jersey—John Dayton, William Livingston, William Patterson.

New York — John Lansing, Alex. Hamilton, Robert Yates.

North Carolina — Alex. Martin, Richard D. Spaight, Wm. R. Davie.



South Carolina—John Rutledge, Pierce Butler, Charles Pinckney, Charles C. Pinckney<sup>(66)</sup>.

Pennsylvania—Robert Morris, Gouverneur Morris, James Wilson, Benjamin Franklin.

Virginia—Edmund Randolph, James Madison, George Washington, John Blair<sup>(67)</sup>.

This convention, with Washington as president, adopted a new constitution. This was ratified by eleven states at the end of 1788. North Carolina ratified it in November, 1789, and Rhode Island in 1790.

The election of president and vice-president, according to this new Constitution, was ordered, and on April 6, 1789, the electoral vote disclosed that Washington had been elected President and John Adams, Vice-President. Charles Thompson, the first secretary of the Continental Congress, was dispatched to Washington to notify him, while another messenger was sent to Adams. Having accepted this new and highest honor, Washington started for New York, then the Capitol, within two days.

His tour was one of constant ovation. Crowds greeted him everywhere with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of affection and confidence. Arches were erected in his honor, children strewed his path with flowers, while the gentler sex greeted him with songs composed for the occasion.

Between the fort and Bowling Green, it is said, a large transparent painting, brilliantly illuminated, was suspended. In the center was Washington represented as Fortitude. On his right the Judiciary was depicted by the emblem of Justice, on his left the Legislature as representing Wisdom.



## CHAPTER VIII

### WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION

On April 4, 1789, George Washington was inducted into office as the first President of the United States. Seven months before, on September 30, 1788, the adoption of the Federal Constitution had been announced and New York chosen as the seat of the Government of the General Republic. The city at that time had a population of 33,000 people. Today the greater city is the home of about 6,000,000 people.

When Washington first stepped ashore on Manhattan Island on April 23rd, the metropolis of the western world was a mere village in comparison to the city of today. Broadway ended at Astor Place, where a pole fence stretched across the road forming the southern boundary of a farm which later became the endowment of the Sailors' Snug Harbor. Chambers Street was then the extreme limit of the graded streets west of Broadway. Indeed, all north of Chambers Street was either farm and garden land or uncultivated tracts. Greenwich Street and the lower end of Broadway, and State Street formed the fashionable quarter. Most of the merchants lived above their stores. The mansion of General George Clinton stood near the North River, at the end of Thirteenth Street. On Cherry Street were many fine residences. Communication with Brooklyn was had from the foot of Maiden Lane by sailboats.

Long before the day of the Inauguration of President Washington, the citizens of New York made preparations for his reception. A magnificent pageant had been organized several months before to celebrate the birth of the republic. A brilliant military escort led the way. The



various trades, societies, and learned professions were represented to the number of 5,000. The journeymen bakers clothed in uniforms, attended by boys representing the several states, carried a loaf of bread which was ten feet long and three feet wide and had inscribed upon it the names of the thirteen Commonwealths united under a common Government. The butchers carried a roasted ox of one thousand pounds on a decorated car. Each trade did its best to excel in display. Among the many attractions of the pageant was the car, richly carpeted, which bore the Federal State Chair above which was a rich canopy nineteen feet high overlaid with deep-blue satin, and hung with festoons and fringes. It was probably the finest pageant ever witnessed on the American Continent.

### WASHINGTON'S ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK

April twenty-third was the day on which Washington was expected to arrive in New York City from New Jersey. It was a lovely spring day, filled with sunshine. An aquatic escort was being formed of innumerable craft, big and small. As Washington's barge pulled out from the Jersey shore, the thunder of artillery announced the departure. The picturesque fleet emerged from the narrow hills into the broad bay of New York, the excitement increased. Flags of all sorts fluttered in the breeze. Every ship in the harbor was gay with bunting, most conspicuous among them the Governor's ship, the **North Carolina**. Only one vessel was not decorated. She was the *Galveston*, a Spanish man-of-war. Many angry glances were turned upon her. Then came the surprise; just as General Washington's barge came abreast of her, there burst forth on the ship a display of flags, bunting and streamers, and from her sides roared a salute of thirteen guns, which tribute was acknowledged. From the battery and the **North Carolina** was fired a like number of guns.



Meanwhile, a multitude had gathered near the landing place, at the foot of Wall Street. Carpeted stairs had been provided to facilitate the debarkation. An attachment of artillery under Captain Van Dyck, was stationed near the wharf. There were in waiting Governor Clinton<sup>(68)</sup> and the principal officers of the State, and the Mayor and corporation of the city. When the proud barge touched the landing, the band struck up an air, and the artillery fired a salute, but louder than the artillery were the shouts of the multitude, "Long live George Washington, the Father of his Country!" As the President stepped ashore, he doffed his hat and bowed in all directions. Governor Clinton made a congratulatory address, and Washington replied briefly.



GEO. CLINTON  
Governor of New York  
1777-1795  
1801-1804

A civic and military procession was then formed. There were Captain Stokes' handsome dragoons, the stalwart German Guards of Captain Scriba, the gallant infantry under Captain Swartwout and Captain Steddigood, and Colonel Bauman's athletic artillery men. The Corporation of the city followed with their public officers. General Washington marched with his old companion in arms, Governor

---

(70) **ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.** Was born in New York City, November 27, 1746. He took up law and in 1773 formed a partnership with John Jay. In April, 1775, he was elected to the State Assembly, and in 1776 to Congress. In 1777 he was appointed Chancellor of New York. He administered the oath of office to General Washington as first President of the United States on the Bible of St. John's Lodge No. 2. In 1794 he refused the position of Minister to France, and also that of Secretary of the Navy under Jefferson. In 1801 his chancellorship expired and he was appointed Minister to France, where he was received by Napoleon.



Clinton. The clergy of all denominations followed in a body. Then came the foreign ambassadors in carriages, and the citizens brought up the rear. Colonel Morgan Lewis was Marshal of the day, assisted by Major Morton (afterwards Major General of the New York Artillery) and Major van Horne. Both Colonel Lewis and General Morton have been Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge of New York. At night the whole city was brilliantly illuminated.

### THE SHIP OF STATE LAUNCHED

April thirtieth was the day of days. It meant the consummation of all that had been fought for, hoped for, prayed for and worked for. It was the day appointed by Congress for inducting into his exalted station the first President of the United States. The day was clear and genial, with blue skies overhead and spring in the air.

At nine o'clock in the morning every church was filled with citizens imploring the blessing of Heaven on the new government. At noon, Colonel Lewis brought up the military escort.

The President's house was at No. 1 Cherry Street, a few doors from Franklin Square, which was then the most fashionable part of the city.

---

He there negotiated the sale of the vast French holdings known as Louisiana for \$15,000,000.00. This comprised territory west of the Mississippi River and down to the Gulf of Mexico. He financed and became a partner of Robert Fulton in building the first steamboat. After holding many important offices in noted societies, he died at his estate in Clermont, New York, February 26, 1813. **He was a member of Union Lodge and became Worshipful Master April 8, 1771, and Grand Master of New York, 1784-1800.**—(Early History and Transactions of the Grand Lodge of New York, 1781-1815", page 21 of introduction.)

(71) **HENRY KNOX.** Was born in Boston, July 25, 1750. He started a professional career in a book seller's store. At eighteen he joined a military company and was later Lieutenant of the Boston Grenadiers. He joined the American army at the siege of



When Washington appeared, the procession moved to Federal Hall, on Wall Street, now occupied by the United States Sub-treasury. On arriving, the President, attended by John Jay, General Knox, Chancellor Livingston, and other distinguished citizens, passed through the lines with stately tread. In the Senate Chamber he was introduced to both Houses assembled there in convention to receive him. He was then conducted to the open outer gallery of the building, overlooking Broad and Wall Streets.

A multitude of people had assembled in the street. Most conspicuous was a company of Grenadiers entirely composed of the tallest youth of the city, dressed in blue, with red facings, and gold-lace ornaments; cocked hats, with white feathers; with waistcoat and breeches and black gaiters buttoned from the shoe to the knees. There was also a company in the full uniform of Scotch Highlanders with bagpipes.

Silent and reverent stood the people in Broad Street, gazing with upturned faces to the balcony.

---

Boston. November 17, 1775, he was appointed Colonel of Artillery and served in various battles. He superintended the crossing of the Delaware on the night of December 26, 1776. He was with Washington throughout the war, and received the praise of his Chief and Congress for his work at Boston, Monmouth, and Yorktown. March 8, 1785, Congress made him Secretary of War. December, 1794, he resigned and went to Dorchester, Massachusetts, and later to Maine. He died October 26, 1806. **Chas. H. Callahan, Past Grand Master of Virginia, in a letter of April 4, 1927, states that Knox was a Massachusetts Mason.**

(72) **EDMUND RANDOLPH.** Was born in Williamsburg, August 10, 1753. He was appointed Washington's aide-de-camp in 1775. In 1779 he was elected to Congress, and Governor, 1786-1788. He was always a leader in Virginia. In 1789 he was Washington's Attorney General. He later succeeded Jefferson as Secretary of State, but resigned in 1795 on account of a misunderstanding with the administration. He was disowned by his parents for taking up the patriotic cause. He died September 13, 1813.



Washington had taken his place in the center between two pillars. His head was uncovered. Upon his right was the short, athletic figure of the Vice-President, John Adams.



GEN. HENRY KNOX

One of Washington's trusted officers and Secretary of War in his Cabinet

In a group a little behind, were Roger Sherman, Hamilton, the Artillerist Knox, the accomplished Baron von Steuben, and other leaders. Opposite to Washington stood Chancellor Livingston ready to administer the Oath of Office. Between the two stood the Secretary of the Senate, holding upon a rich crimson cushion an open Bible. The Bible and its crimson velvet had been brought by General Morton<sup>(69)</sup>,

Marshal of the day, from the meeting-room of St. John's Lodge, the oldest in the city, of which he was the Master.

When the supreme moment arrived, Washington placed his hand upon the open Bible and repeated the oath, after which he reverently bowed and kissed the sacred volume. There was a moment of profound silence.

Then the Chancellor, Livingston<sup>(70)</sup>, turned to the multitude below and called out in a clear voice, "It is done. Long Live George Washington, President of the United States!"



Thousands repeated the acclamation. A mighty shout went up, hats were thrown in the air, men embraced each other, and joyous noise filled the air.

The President bowed and entered the Hall of Representatives, where the Senate also assembled, and there delivered his inaugural speech.

After that, attended by Congress, he proceeded to St. Paul's Chapel, where Bishop Provost, chaplain of the city, conducted divine service.

The day closed with brilliant illumination of the city, and an Inauguration Ball tendered to the President by the citizens.

The splendor of the event lingered long in the memories of the patriots of that time.

To Washington the day was perhaps the most solemn of his life. It was the birthday of the government of our country.

---

Edmund Randolph's original affiliation is unknown. He was listed as a member of Williamsburg Lodge, Williamsburg, Virginia, June 24, 1774. He was Deputy Grand Master in 1784 and Grand Master from October 27, 1786 to 1788. While Grand Master of Virginia, he granted a charter to the Lodge at Alexandria, with George Washington as its Worshipful Master.



## CHAPTER IX

The first duty of Washington after his inauguration was the appointment of his Cabinet. Here again he exercised his good judgment in selecting from the large array of the splendid intellectual men surrounding him members of his official family. John Adams, being elected Vice-President, became President of the Senate. Thomas Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, was made Secretary of State. Alexander Hamilton, the financial genius, was selected as Secretary of the Treasury. Henry Knox<sup>(71)</sup>, the efficient commander of artillery, was placed in charge of the War Department. Edmund Randolph<sup>(72)</sup>, who later became Grand Master of Virginia, was appointed Attorney General. John Jay, the noted jurist, was elevated to the position of Chief Justice.



EDMUND RANDOLPH  
Grand Master of Virginia  
and Attorney General in  
Washington's Cabinet

The new administration found itself face to face with many knotty problems of which the most serious was the payment of its debts, adjusted by Hamilton as follows:

The revenue of commerce was to be used for the general government, which was to assume all state debts made to carry on the war. Real estate and taxes to be used for the state expense. So when Washington retired in 1797, he left the

Government strong and tested, its finances on a safe and healthy footing. Its debts were adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties. Disputes with England (and there were many, as England kept on annoying the new government) were satisfactorily disposed of, the country no longer

• threatened, and left free to devote its energy to improvement and prosperity. Our exports had risen from \$19,000,000.00 to \$50,000,000.00. The progress during his administration was most promising of a brilliant future, and he retired again for the last time, with a clear conscience, knowing that he had given his country the best there was in him.

He lived in the admiration and affection of the entire population, and died after a short illness at his home in Mt. Vernon, December 14, 1799, at 10:20 p. m. His body was placed in a vault at Mt. Vernon by his Lodge, December eighteenth, amid tears and lamentations. In 1857 his body was removed from the old vault to a new one where it now rests, and is visited by thousands annually.



## CHAPTER X

### HOW MANY PRESIDENTS HAVE BEEN MASTER MASONS?

(Reprinted by permission from the "New York Masonic Outlook", January, 1926)

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799) (English)

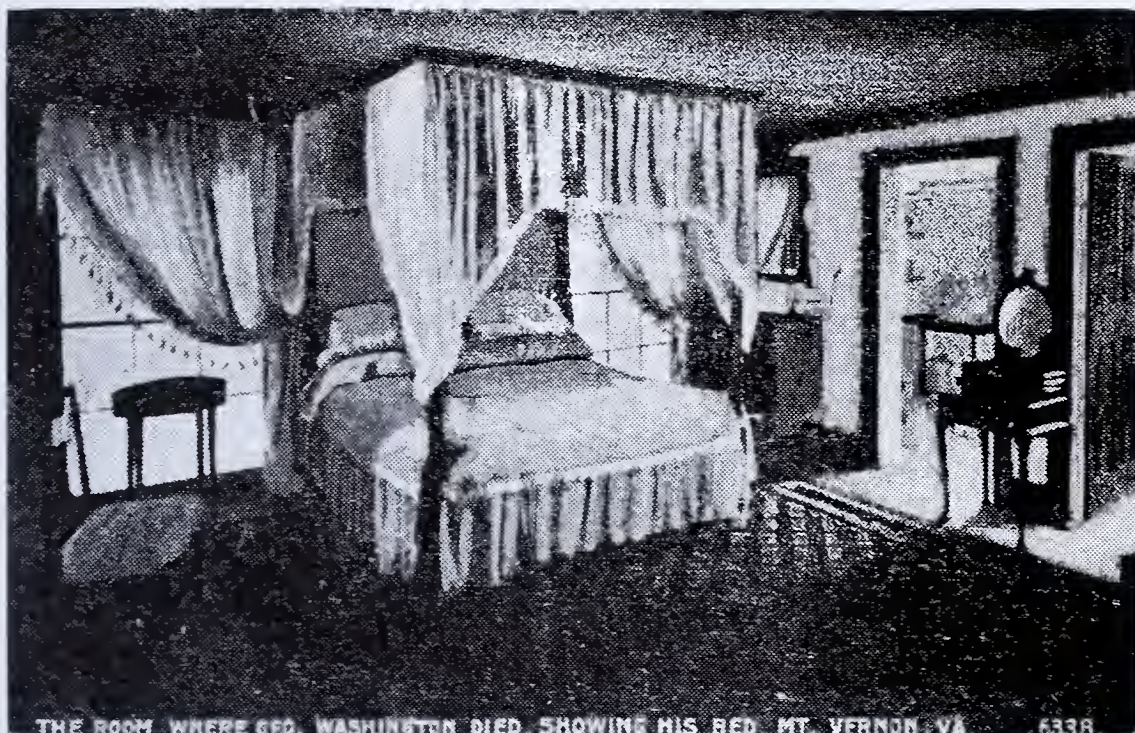
Just about one hundred years ago, enemies disputed the claim that our illustrious first President was a Brother of the Craft. An anti-Masonic governor of Pennsylvania even went so far as to prepare an elaborate address to his State Legislature on the subject. His arguments have been refuted many times since; we need not concern ourselves with them. Evidences of Washington's Masonic activities are numerous. Here are the outstanding ones:

An entry in the records of Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, Fredericksburg, Virginia, dated November 6, 1752 (Monday), shows that Washington paid £2.3.0. for his entrance fee. There was no meeting that day, but the Lodge met regularly on the first Saturday of the month; hence it

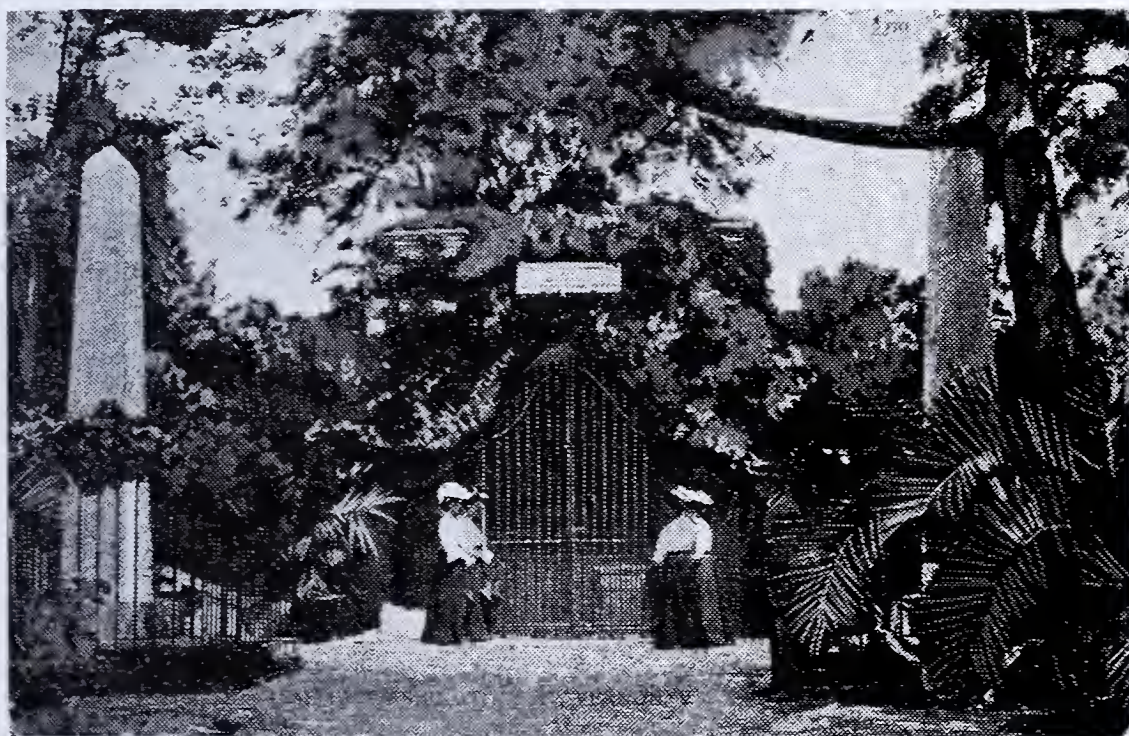


WASHINGTON'S OLD TOMB



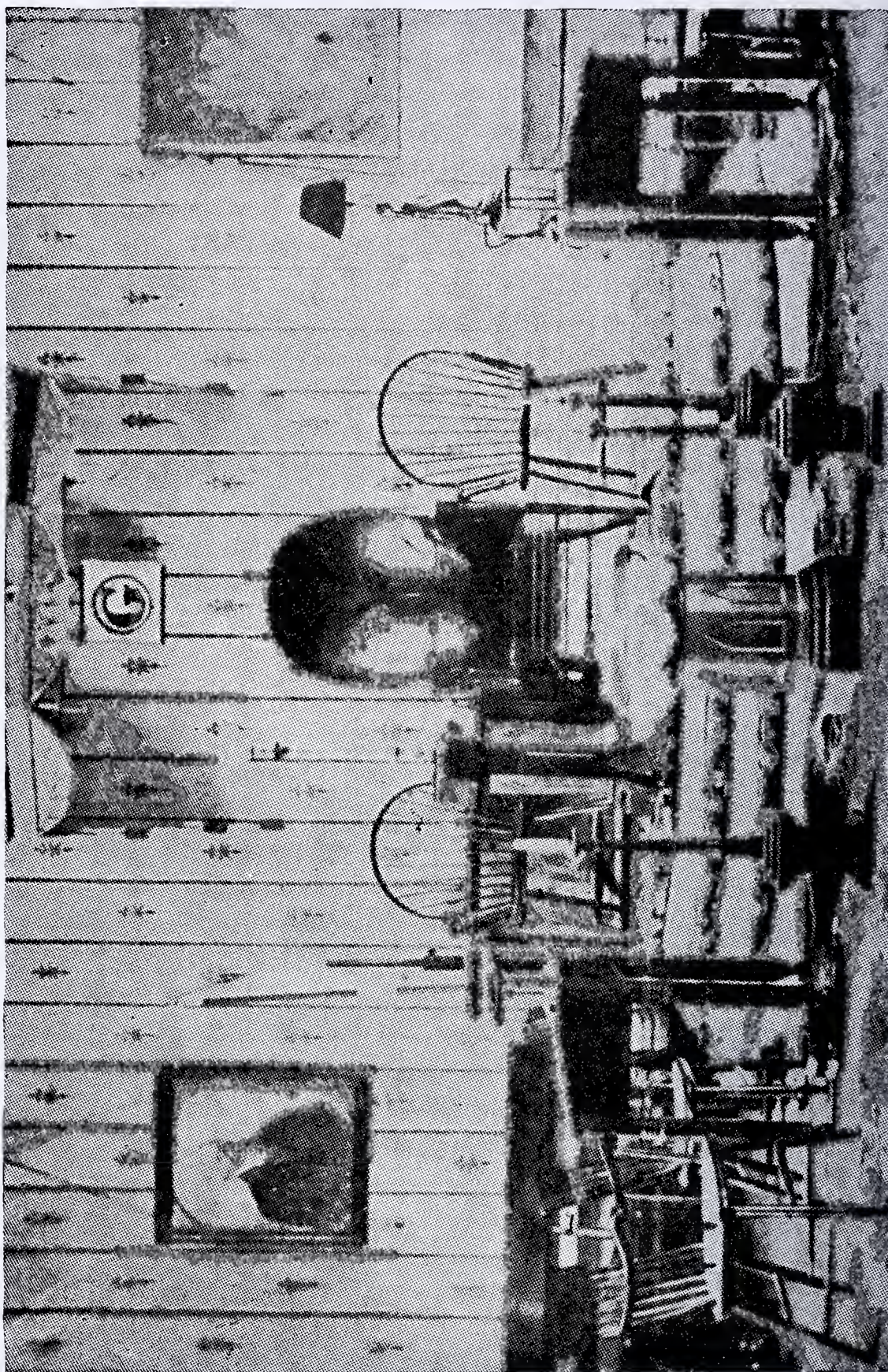


THE ROOM WHERE GEO. WASHINGTON DIED, SHOWING HIS BED. MT. VERNON, VA. 6558



WASHINGTON'S PRESENT TOMB





WASHINGTON ALEXANDRIA LODGE  
Alexandria, Virginia



is generally accepted that Washington was initiated Saturday, November 4, 1752. The minute book is clear on the other dates: Washington was "pass'd fellow Craft" March 3, 1753, and "rais'd Master Mason" August 4, 1753.

Dual or plural membership was common in old Lodges, just as it is today in English, Irish, and Scottish Lodges. (Fredericksburg Lodge received an "ample charter" from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, July 21, 1758. Apparently when it started work in September, 1752, it assembled by immemorial usage, or had a dispensation. No records have been discovered on this point.) Fredericksburg Lodge carried Washington as an active member until his death; yet we also know that Washington was a member of Alexandria Lodge No. 39, which had been chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in 1783. In 1786, following the establishment of an independent Pennsylvania Grand Lodge that year, the Alexandria Brethren decided to cast their fortunes with Virginia Masonry and, after investigation, asked for a new charter from the Grand Lodge of Virginia, which was granted April 28, 1788, with George Washington named therein as the first Worshipful Master under the new regime. The Lodge became No. 22 on the Virginia register; it did not change its name to Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22 until 1805. Washington's activities as a Freemason are shown in many accounts of his career. His Masonic correspondence is the subject of a book by Brother Julius F. Sachse, for many years Curator and Librarian of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. An interesting fact, revived by the recent publication of Washington's diary, is mention of his participation in a Masonic funeral procession on Saturday, February 12, 1785: "Received an Invitation to the Funeral of Wm. Ramsay, Esqr. of Alexandria, the oldest Inhabitt. of the Town; and went up. Walked in a procession as a free mason, Mr. Ramsay in his life being one, and now buried with the cere-



monies and honors due to one." Washington was the only President to hold office while Master of a Lodge. He took his Presidential oath on the Bible of St. John's Lodge No. 1, of New York City, a volume which has been carefully preserved.

### JAMES MONROE (1758-1831) (Scotch)

Evidence has been unearthed by Brother William L. Boyden, 33°, Librarian of the Supreme Council, A. & A. S. R., Washington, D. C., indicating that Monroe was a Mason; **Records of Cumberland Lodge No. 8, Cumberland, Tenn., dated June 8, 1819** (quoted in print in August, 1869) show that the Lodge made arrangements to meet Monroe as "A Brother of the Craft" upon the occasion of his visit to Cumberland. Worshipful Master W. Tannehill (later Grand Master of Tennessee) headed the procession that greeted President Monroe at the outskirts of the city. Later he was given a "Private reception by the Masons".

Monroe's mother Lodge is unknown. It has been believed that he was made a Mason in a **Military Lodge during the Revolution**, but no records are extant. The name of a James Monroe also appears upon the records of **Williamsburg Lodge No. 6, Williamsburg, Virginia**, but for reasons too lengthy for discussion herein, I doubt if it is that of the President of that name. The circumstance does not affect the Tennessee incident; it only continues to leave us in ignorance of Monroe's first Lodge and his early years of Masonry. "New Age", April, 1927, states Monroe received his E. A. degree in Williamsburg Lodge No. 6.

James Monroe was born April 28, 1758, in West Waldo County, Virginia. He was educated at William and Mary College. He entered the army in 1776 and rose to Lieutenant, and was in active service at Trenton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He studied law under Thom-

as Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia. He was elected to Congress in 1783, United States Senator in 1790, Minister to France in 1794, Governor of Virginia in 1799. He was appointed Secretary of State by President Madison, and later Secretary of War. He was elected President of the United States in 1817. During his term the Monroe Doctrine was promulgated and Florida became a part of the United States. He died at New York, July 4, 1831. According to Admiral Baird, Masonic Historian, he had been a member of Kilwinning Cross Lodge No. 2, Virginia, and that Bro. W. L. Boyden traced his membership to Williamsburg Lodge No. 6 of Williamsburg, Virginia. It is understood that the latter was by application.

#### ANDREW JACKSON (1767-1845) (Scotch-Irish)

School boys remember this fighting President as an orphan who had his ears boxed by a British officer when a boy; little did that soldier realize that the selfsame boy would become an American general and administer defeat to the British at New Orleans in 1815. The youthful Jackson probably became a Mason in North Carolina, but place and date are unknown. Past Grand Master Charles Comstock of Tennessee is authority for the statement that Jackson was present as a visitor at Polk Lodge U. D., afterward chartered as Tennessee Lodge No. 2 (No. 41, North Carolina) on March 24, 1800, according to an original transcript of the first meeting of that Lodge. Jackson is shown as a visiting Brother from Harmony Lodge of Nashville, Tennessee. It has been averred that Jackson was initiated in Greenville Lodge No. 3, Tennessee (formerly No. 43 of North Carolina); but this is refuted by evidence showing that Greenville Lodge did not hold its first meeting under dispensation until September 5, 1801. Jackson was present on that occasion and served as Senior Warden, *pro tem.*, in the absence of the three principal officers. Brother Com-



stock states that Jackson was either made a Mason in Harmony Lodge No. 1 at Nashville, where he resided from 1788 to 1800, or in some older Lodge than either Tennessee Lodge No. 2 or Greenville Lodge No. 3.

So much for Jackson's early record. The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee record as present on October 7, 1822, "the following Brethren, Past Masters, and admitted to seats as members, to-wit: James McComb, Andrew Jackson," and thirteen others, together with "sundry Brethren visitors." Jackson was unanimously elected Grand Master the same day, and installed after Grand Lodge had been opened in the Past Master's degree.

One of the first things Jackson did was to secure uniformity of work in his Jurisdiction. He called a special meeting of the Grand Lodge, which assembled at Nashville the following April 7 to 12, inclusive, to consider the subject. "To your discretion is submitted the preservation of the unswerving characteristics and unchangeable purity of an Order which has enabled it to survive the persecutions of bigotry, the enmity of the ignorant, and the force of the wicked," said the Deputy Grand Master at the opening session. "View every new or novel elucidation of the leading points in the first Three Degrees with jealous doubt." That Jackson's efforts were appreciated at this special communication is shown by the following resolution passed at the close of the six-day session:

"RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be presented to the Most Worshipful Andrew Jackson, Grand Master, for the able, patient, and impartial manner with which he has discharged the duties attached to the chair, with their best wishes for his health and prosperity."

On October 6, 1823, Jackson was re-elected Grand Master, and "duly and solemnly installed as Grand Master of



Masons in the State of Tennessee” the following day. He presided at several of the sessions held October 5-8. Again, a resolution of thanks was passed, “for the zeal he has manifested for the good of the Craft, and for the impartiality, judgment, and ability with which he has presided over the deliberations of this Body.” Jackson did not attend the Tennessee Grand Lodge again until October 9, 1839, when the ex-President presided over its deliberations until adjournment.

Jackson was also a Royal Arch Mason, and at the installation of the officers of Cumberland Royal Arch Chapter assisted in the prescribed ceremonies.

His death took place June 8, 1845. He was buried at Nashville, Freemasons taking part in the ceremonies. Funeral corteges were held in other cities, among them Buffalo and New York, in which Brethren of the Craft participated. Notable for many things, and worthy of high distinction among our presidents, Jackson is revered by the Craft for his devotion to Masonry during the trying times of 1826-40. The public clamor against the Craft did not cause him to change his position even though it might have been to his political advantage to do so.

### JAMES K. POLK (1795-1849) (Scotch-Irish)

According to statements that have not been controverted to my knowledge, the records of Columbia Lodge No. 31, Columbia, Tennessee, show that Polk was initiated June 5, 1820, passed August 7, 1820, and raised the following September fourth. He was elected Junior Deacon in October, 1820; Junior Warden, December 3, 1821. He received the Chapter degrees in LaFayette Chapter No. 4, Columbia, in 1825. The dates of Mark Master and Past Master are not known, it may have been April 5, 1825, when he received the Past Master degree. The Most Excellent Master and

Royal Arch Mason degrees were conferred April 14, 1825. He died June 15, 1849, and was buried with Masonic honors in the garden of his home at Nashville, Tennessee. The remains were later reinterred in the grounds of the State Capitol at Nashville.

### JAMES BUCHANAN (1791-1868) (Scotch-Irish)

James Buchanan was born April 23, 1791, at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. Like Washington and Jackson, Buchanan was also a Master of a Lodge; and like Jackson, he wore the purple of the Grand Lodge, for he was a District Deputy Grand Master of Pennsylvania.

Our fifteenth President was made a Mason in Lodge No. 43 of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on December 11, 1816, having been elected the same night. He was passed and raised on January 24, 1817. In December, 1819, Buchanan was elected to serve as Junior Warden for the ensuing Masonic year, 1820. It was not the custom, apparently, to advance the officers in rotation, for in 1821 new Brethren filled all the chairs, with the exception of that of Treasurer. On July 10, 1822, Buchanan was appointed a member of a committee of five to draft resolutions on the following subject:

“RESOLVED, The present state of Masonry in this Commonwealth, the want of Masonic instruction, the partial representation of the subordinate Lodges in the Grand Lodge, and the late rejection of the proposition to establish a General Grand Lodge in the United States, are subjects which require the most serious attention of the members of the Fraternity.”

A report, too lengthy to quote herein, was made on August 14, 1822, followed by another, discussed on October second. These involved correspondence with the Grand



Lodge of Pennsylvania which led to the suspension of the Lodge's charter; but, after five weeks, all differences were amicably adjusted.

On December 3, 1822, Buchanan was elected Master of his Lodge. He was serving Pennsylvania at this time as a Representative in Congress; upon notification of his election, he wrote from Washington under date of December 28, 1822:

“Washington, 28th December, 1822.

“Dear Sir: I yesterday received yours of the 24th instant, announcing my unanimous election as Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 43. For this distinguished honor, please accept for yourself and present to the Brethren my most grateful acknowledgments.

“You request me to be in Lancaster on the second Wednesday of January next for the purpose of being installed and taking the chair. This will be impossible without violating the duties which I owe to my constituents and to myself. Nothing of importance has yet been transacted in Congress nor is it expected there will be until after New Year's day. Immediately after that day all the important business of the session will press upon us; in some of which our state is very materially interested. It will, therefore, be out of my power to comply with a request which would be so agreeable to my wishes as that of meeting my Masonic Brethren in Lancaster on the second Wednesday of January next. I hope, therefore, that the Lodge, in consideration of my peculiar situation, will excuse my absence until the second Wednesday of March next. By that time I trust I shall have acquired sufficient Masonic information

to enable me to preside over so respectable a Lodge as No. 43, without disgracing them or myself.

“I should be glad to hear from you soon. In the meantime, I remain yours fraternally,

James Buchanan.”

Further Masonic honors were in store for our Brother, for on December 27, 1823, he was appointed the first District Deputy Grand Master for his district. He was a Royal Arch Mason, having been exalted in Chapter No. 43 on May 20, 1826. It has also been ascertained that he was made an honorary member of Lodge No. 43 on March 10, 1858, this taking place during Buchanan's term as President of the United States. Upon Buchanan's death, June 1, 1868, arrangements were made for the Lodge to attend his funeral on June fourth. Resolutions passed at the time gave deserved tribute to his fidelity to the Craft and his record of active service. One of the largest funeral processions of any President who died out of office followed the remains to Woodward Hill, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where four thousand people witnessed the impressive Masonic burial service.

### ANDREW JOHNSON (1808-1875) (English)

Very little is known about the Masonic career of President Johnson. Brother William M. Boyden, 33°, published an authoritative article on Johnson in “The New Age” for May, 1915, from which I quote the following:

“He (Johnson) was made a Mason in Greenville Lodge No. 119, somewhere between 1848 and 1853, the records not being clear on the exact date, the return from the Lodge to the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, in 1853, showing him a Master Mason at that time. It is said that he was made a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar in Nashville,



although there is no record of the fact, but there is a photograph of him taken in Templar costume, and he was buried with Templar honors by Coeur de Lion Commandery No. 9, of Knoxville, Tennessee. He was buried at Greenville."

Johnson was also a Scottish Rite Mason, the degrees from the 4th to the 32nd having been conferred upon him June 20, 1867 (during his term as President), by A. T. C. Pierson, 33°, and Benjamin B. French, 33°, two Past Grand Masters of Minnesota and the District of Columbia, respectively. It will be remembered that Albert Pike, then Grand Commander of the Rite, had been Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. He had a cordial dislike for President Johnson, who apparently was aware of the fact; yet Johnson, after inviting Pike and other Supreme Council members to call at the White House, one day in 1866, handed Pike a sealed envelope upon his departure. It contained a letter granting Pike complete amnesty and pardon.

### JAMES A. GARFIELD (1831-1881) (English)

Garfield was made a Mason in Magnolia Lodge No. 20, at Columbus, Ohio, November 29, 1861, while in training as a Lieutenant Colonel at Camp Chase. The Fellowcraft degree was conferred December third.

Garfield left for the front immediately after, returning two years later as a Major General of volunteers to resign his commission (December 5, 1863) in order to serve his fellow-citizens as a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress. He received the degree of Master Mason in Columbia Lodge No. 30, Columbus, Ohio, on November 22, 1865, at the request of his mother Lodge.

After the cessation of hostilities, Garfield demitted from No. 20 and affiliated with Garrettsville Lodge No. 246, Garrettsville, Ohio. He served as Chaplain in 1868-69. On

May 4, 1869, Pentalpha Lodge No. 23, of Washington, D. C., claimed him as a charter member, in which Lodge he retained his membership until his death.

Further details regarding Garfield's Masonic record are obtained from the address of Grand Master Noble D. Larner, of the District of Columbia, for 1881. Most Worshipful Brother Larner states that Garfield received the Mark degree, April 4, 1866; the Past and Most Excellent degrees, April 14, 1866, and the Royal Arch, and Royal and Select degrees, April 18, 1866, in Columbia Royal Arch Chapter No. 15 (now No. 1), Washington, D. C., and was on its rolls when his death occurred. He received the degrees of Select Architect and Most Excellent Architect, Washington, D. C. The Orders of Red Cross, Knight of the Temple, and Knight of Malta were conferred in Columbia Commandery, Washington, D. C., May 18, 1866. He received the fourth and fifth degrees of the Scottish Rite May 2, 1871, and the fourteenth on January 2, 1872, in Mithras Lodge of Perfection, A. & A. S. R., Washington, D. C.

Garfield was buried with Masonic honors, an escort of Knights Templar accompanying the remains to their final resting place in Cleveland, Ohio.

### WILLIAM McKINLEY (1844-1901) (Scotch-Irish)

The Grand Lodge of Iowa, A. F. & A. M., printed a memorial tribute to McKinley in 1902, from which the following quotation, credited to the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, was taken. "The action of Confederate Masons in conferring the degrees upon a major of the invading army then in the enemy's country, needs no commentary. It was a fine example of fraternity exemplified by the Masons of those trying times. McKinley was protecting and managing the army hospital in Winchester



at this period, and struck by the ties which he saw existing between the Union surgeons and Confederate prisoners, he wondered what could influence such a brotherly spirit in spite of war, wounds, and carnage. Learning that it was Freemasonry, he asked to be admitted to the Craft.

“The desire of young McKinley was made known to the officers of Hiram Lodge No. 21, of Winchester; his petition was presented, and he was elected. On the night of May 1, 1865, at 7:30 o’clock, he presented himself for initiation. J. B. T. Reed, a Confederate chaplain, was Master of the Lodge, and conferred the degree of Entered Apprentice upon the candidate. On the following morning, he was instructed in the work, and on the evening of the same day, the degree of Fellow Craft was given. There was more instruction on the day following, and on the afternoon of May third, at three o’clock, he received the Master Mason degree.

“Returning from the war, Major McKinley demitted from Winchester Lodge, and first affiliated with Canton Lodge No. 60, of Canton, Ohio. When Eagle Lodge No. 431, also of Canton, was organized, Brother McKinley became one of its charter members, and continued his membership therein until his death. His interest in Freemasonry was marked, and never flagged nor failed. At different times in his busy career, he left the affairs of state to attend to his Masonic duties. He was Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of Ohio on the occasion of laying the cornerstone of the Masonic Temple at Canton.”

McKinley received the Mark, Past Master, and Most Excellent Master degrees in Canton Chapter No. 84, on December 27, 1883, and the following day was exalted in the Royal Arch Degree. The Templar Orders were conferred in Canton Commandery No. 38 on December 18 and 23, 1884. He was an honorary member of the Masonic

Veterans' Association of Illinois and of Washington Commandery No. 1, Washington, D. C.

### THEODORE ROOSEVELT (1858-1918) (Dutch)

President Roosevelt was made a Mason in Matinecock Lodge No. 806, F. & A. M., Oyster Bay, New York, on January 2, 1901, while Governor of New York. He was passed March 27th and raised April 24, 1901, with Right Worshipful Brother M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York, in the East. Many Grand Lodge officers were present, and several assisted in the degree work.

Roosevelt was proud of his Masonic connections and did not hesitate to say so. He spoke before Grand Lodges on several occasions, notably that of Pennsylvania on the occasion of the sesqui-centennial celebration of Washington's initiation in the Craft, and before the Grand Lodge of New York in 1917. Both addresses are printed in the Proceedings. His best known Masonic utterance is an interview granted to McClure's Magazine, in July, 1909:

"I violate no secret when I say that one of the greatest values in Masonry is that it affords an opportunity for men in all walks of life to meet on common ground, where all men are equal and have one common interest.

"For example, when I was President, the Master was Worshipful Brother Doughty, gardener of the estate of one of my neighbors, and a most excellent public-spirited citizen, with whom I liked to maintain contact. Clearly I could not call upon him when I came home. It would have embarrassed him. Neither could he, without embarrassment, call on me. In the Lodge, it was different. He was over me, though I was President, and it was good for him and good for me.



“I go to the Lodge, and even the folks who do not belong to or believe in the Order rather like it that I should go. They seem to feel it’s part of the eternal fitness of things. Whenever I return from one of my journeys, I always go there to tell of the Lodges I have visited, in Nairobi of Africa, in Trinidad, or the quaint little Lodge I found away up on the Ascension River. They sort of feel I am their representative to these Lodges, and they like it. There’s a real community of interest.”

The cornerstone of the Masonic Temple of Washington, D. C., was laid by President Roosevelt, June 8, 1907. “The honor of participating in this function affords me great pleasure. It is one of the proudest moments of my life,” said Roosevelt. He also laid the cornerstone of the House of Representatives office building with Masonic ceremonies, April 7, 1906.

It should be emphasized that Roosevelt was not Master of a Lodge. A picture taken at the Masonic Temple, Spokane, Washington, in 1912, depicts him in the Master’s regalia of Spokane Lodge No. 34, which he visited at that time. Roosevelt broke the ground for that structure in 1903; the implements used upon the occasion are prized mementoes of the event.

## WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT (1857- ) (English)

Our present Chief Justice of the United States, ex-president Taft, has the distinction of being the only Masonic president to have been made a Mason “at sight”. This interesting ceremony took place in Kilwinning Lodge No. 385, Cincinnati, Ohio, on February 18, 1909, Grand Master Charles S. Hoskinson of Ohio exercising his prerogative to shorten the ceremonies so that the Three Degrees could be conferred upon one occasion. The circum-

stances of the unusual, but not irregular, event, created much comment in the Masonic press of the period. President Taft was a frequent visitor to Masonic Lodges of Washington during his term in office.

WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING (1865-1923)  
(Scotch-Dutch)

The events of Brother Harding's career as President are still fresh in our minds. His Masonic record, as obtained from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ohio in 1923, reads:

"Entered Apprentice, June 28, 1901; Fellow Craft, August 13, 1920; Master Mason, August 27, 1920, in Marion Lodge No. 70, F. & A. M., Marion, Ohio.

"Mark Master, January 11, 1921; Past and Most Excellent, January 11, 1921; Royal Arch, January 13, 1921, in Marion Chapter No. 62, R. A. M., Marion, Ohio.

"Elected to receive Council Degrees in Marion Council No. 22, R. & S. M., Marion, Ohio.

"Red Cross, Malta and Temple, March 1, 1921, in Marion Commandery No. 36, K. T., Marion, Ohio.

"Scottish Rite (4°-32°) January 5, 1921, in Scioto Consistory, Columbus, Ohio. (The only candidate.) Has been elected by Supreme Council Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, to receive the 33°.

"Shrine, January 7, 1921, in Aladdin Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Columbus, Ohio."

President Harding spoke on many Masonic occasions; one of his outstanding expressions was made in an address to Shriners:

"No man ever took the oaths and subscribed to the obligation with greater watchfulness and care than I exer-



cised in receiving the various rites of Masonry; without fear of breaking faith, I have never encountered a lesson, never witnessed an example, never heard an obligation uttered, which could not be openly proclaimed to the world. More, if the lessons taught were heeded, if the obligations read were assumed, if the relationships urged were adopted, men would be infinitely better in their relationships."

His last Masonic act was to send his secretary to Los Angeles to read a Masonic address which he himself had prepared, but which his illness prevented him from delivering. Almost at the hour when the inspiring address was being read in Hollywood, President Harding passed into the Great Unknown.

### PRESIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Of the twenty-nine men who have served the United States as President, sixteen have been of English descent. Scotch and Scottish mixtures follow closely in second place and there have been two of Dutch ancestry. Jefferson was of Welsh descent, says the Los Angeles Times.

The late Warren G. Harding was of Scotch-Dutch descent and President Coolidge can boast of English ancestors. The Presidents and their ancestry from the time of Washington to Coolidge:

Washington, English; Adams, English; Jefferson, Welsh; Madison, English; Monroe, Scotch; J. Q. Adams, English; Jackson, Scotch-Irish; Van Buren, Dutch; W. H. Harrison, English; Tyler, English; Polk, Scotch-Irish; Taylor, English; Fillmore, English; Pierce, English; Buchanan, Scotch-Irish; Lincoln, English; Johnson, English; Grant, Scotch; Hayes, Scotch; Garfield, English; Arthur, Scotch-Irish; Cleveland, English; Benjamin Harrison, English; McKinley, Scotch-Irish; Roosevelt, Dutch; Taft, English; Wilson, Scotch-Irish; Harding, Scotch-Dutch; and Coolidge, English.

## MILITARY LODGES DURING THE REVOLUTION

St. John's Regimental Lodge, chartered July 24, 1775, in U. S. Battalion, by the Grand Lodge of New York.

American Union Lodge, chartered February 15, 1776, on the Connecticut Line, by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Lodge No. 19, chartered May 18, 1779, in the First Regiment Pennsylvania Artillery, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Washington Lodge No. 10, chartered October 6, 1779, on the Massachusetts Line.

Lodge No. 20, chartered in 1779, in the North Carolina Regiment, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Lodge No. 27, chartered April 4, 1780, on the Maryland Line, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Lodge No. 28, chartered in 1780, on the Pennsylvania Line, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Lodge No. 29, chartered July 27, 1780, on the Pennsylvania Line, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Lodge No. 31, chartered March 26, 1781, on the New Jersey Line, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Lodge No. 36, chartered September 2, 1782, on the New Jersey Line, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.



## CHAPTER XI

### HISTORY OF MASONIC MILITARY LODGES

Extract from Alexander H. Morgan's History of Military Lodge No. 19, now Montgomery Lodge No. 19, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

When the Warrant for the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was issued by the Grand Lodge of England, the American Colonies were still in subjection to the British Crown; but the clouds were gathering and mutterings of the coming storm were heard throughout the land, warning the patriot to prepare to meet its fury, and amidst the general disintegration of society brought about by the Revolution, Freemasonry was naturally affected, though in a less degree than other existing institutions. In the great struggle for American independence Lodge No. 19 took an active and important part, and her record during the "Dark days that tried men's souls" is one to whose pages we can turn with commendable pride. On the 18th day of May, 1779, the Provincial Grand Lodge granted a military Warrant to Lodge No. 19, in the First Pennsylvania Regiment of Artillery, in the service of the United States. In that Warrant Thomas Proctor was named as Worshipful Master, Charles Young as Senior Warden, and John Melbeck as Junior Warden. Those patriotic brethren carried the emblems of their faith into the American camp, and cheered the fainting hearts of their compatriots with the "great light" ever beaming from the Masonic altar.

Thomas Proctor, the Worshipful Master of this Military Lodge, was born in Ireland and came to Philadelphia in his early youth. He was said to have been raised in Army Lodge No. 2 in 1776. He was an ardent patriot, and entered into the contest with all the energy and courage of an able and determined character. He was first commissioned Major of Artillery in the service of the State of Pennsylvania by the "Council of Safety", on the 14th day

of August, 1776. The Committee of Safety also issued to him a commission as Captain, signed by Benjamin Franklin as President. These were two distinct bodies, both anxious to enlist the services of our able brother. On February 6, 1777, he was commissioned Colonel of a Regiment of Artillery by the Council of Safety, which appointment was confirmed by Congress, as Colonel of Artillery in the Army of the United States, May 18, 1779. Again, by Congress, as Colonel of the 4th Battalion of Artillery, April 21, 1780. Again, by Congress, December 25, 1782, as Major of Artillery. By Governor Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, on the 17th of May, 1792, as Major of Artillery in the Battalion of Militia of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia. Also, by Governor Mifflin, as Brigadier General, April 12, 1793, and as Major General, June 7, 1796. Colonel Proctor resigned his commission in the Army on the 10th of April, 1781, and was elected High Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia. That he was a valuable and efficient officer is attested by a letter written by General Washington, acknowledging the receipt of his letter of resignation, in which Washington says:

“I cannot in justice to you permit you to leave the Army without expressing my approbation of your conduct upon every occasion since you joined me in 1776, and wishing you success in the line of life which you have now embraced.

Your most obd't and humble ser't,

G. Washington.”

If a full history of Lodge No. 19 during the time of its working as a Military Lodge could be given, nothing would be more interesting; but correct minutes of those proceedings are not in existence, and it is hardly reasonable to expect them. The meetings of a Masonic Lodge are held under the white banner of peaceful security—the rude



blasts of war are not heard within those sacred precincts; and it was only the extraordinary circumstances existing during the Revolutionary period that induced the heroic Proctor and his patriotic brethren to spread their Warrant and open their Lodge amidst the smoke and fire of the battle-field.

We first hear of the Military Lodge No. 19 in active service in connection with the expedition commanded by General Sullivan against the British and Indians in the Wyoming Valley, during the spring of 1779. Two of the officers, Captain Davis, of a Pennsylvania regiment, and Lieutenant Jones, of a Delaware regiment, were surprised and killed by the Indians, and their remains were buried with Masonic ceremonies near what was called the Old Fort at Wyoming. There in that valley, then a wilderness, and now so well known and celebrated for its natural beauties, more than a hundred years ago, the Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 19 lifted up his voice in the simple but impressive ceremony of the Craft, and rendered due honors to the departed brethren.

After the return of Sullivan's expedition the Military Lodge, composed principally of officers and men of Colonel Proctor's Artillery Regiment, joined the main body of the American army in "winter quarters" at Morristown, New Jersey. On the 27th of December, 1779, being the festival of St. John the Evangelist, General Washington, Colonel Proctor and a large number of the brethren assembled in the Lodge Room and went from thence in procession to the church, where a charity sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Baldwin, of the Connecticut line, at the conclusion of which the brethren returned to the Lodge Room, where a Lodge was opened and a committee was appointed to meet in convention and consider the then existing state of Masonry in our "infant Republic". This committee met on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1780, and issued a general

Masonic circular to the existing Grand Lodge in America, fully setting forth the necessity of a change in the Masonic policy of this country, recommending a general supervising Grand Lodge of the United States, and that General George Washington be constituted its General Grand Master.

This was the first organized step towards the declaration of independence of the Grand Lodge of England, and Lodge No. 19 was foremost in the movement.

During the winter of 1779-80, while the American army was encamped at Morristown, New Jersey, meetings of the Military Lodge No. 19 were held as often as compatible with the duties of the camp. General Washington and nearly all of his principal officers were members of the Fraternity, and the Lodge was honored by the presence of the illustrious hero, who, at one of those meetings, conferred the degrees on General LaFayette. The minutes of St. John's Lodge No. 1, of Newark, New Jersey, show that in the month of December, 1779, the jewels, aprons, and other furniture of that Lodge was loaned to the Army Lodge encamped at Morristown, and the following certificate from the secretary of that Lodge indicates for what particular purpose the paraphernalia of the Lodge was used:

“From the most authentic sources it is supposed the list of articles mentioned on the other side was loaned to the Army Lodge encamped at Morristown for the purpose of initiating General LaFayette.

Signed, J. H. Landell,

Sec'y of St. John's Lodge No. 1.”



The high estimation in which the Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 19 was held by General Washington is shown in the letter acknowledging the receipt of his resignation. It is not the mere expression of admiration for services rendered in the field; there is something nearer than the complimentary phrases usual on such occasions. The two men were bound together by ties stronger than steel; both had knelt at the altar of Freemasonry and pronounced the solemn vows, and it was natural and proper that the Worshipful Master should hand the gavel to his fraternal chief, and afford him the opportunity of initiating the gallant youth who had crossed the Atlantic to lay his sword and fortune on the altar of Republican liberty.

When Colonel Proctor resigned from the Army he was succeeded in the Oriental Chair of Military Lodge No. 19 by General Hand. In 1782, Captain Isaac Craig, who was a Captain in Colonel Proctor's Regiment of Artillery, became the Worshipful Master, and the Lodge was removed to Pittsburgh, and continued to work until 1784, when its Warrant as a Military Lodge was surrendered in accordance with a resolution of the Grand Lodge, December 27, 1783.

Past Master Thomas Proctor, of the Military Lodge, did not lose his interest in Freemasonry by the surrender of the Military Warrant of Lodge No. 19. On the contrary, we find him named as the Worshipful Master in the Warrant that replaced the Military Warrant. Brother Proctor was among the foremost Masons of Philadelphia at the conclusion of the last century, and acted as Grand Marshal at the funeral solemnities in honor of Bro. General George Washington, December 26, 1799. His devotion to the Craft ended only with life.

Past Master Thomas Proctor died at Philadelphia on the 16th day of March, 1806.

## EDWARD HAND

Brother Edward Hand, who was Worshipful Master of the Military Lodge No. 19, after the resignation of Colonel Proctor, was a native of Ireland, and came to America in the year 1774, attached to the Eight Royal Irish Regiment as Surgeon's Mate. He resigned from the British service shortly after his arrival in this country, and at the outbreak of the Revolution espoused the patriot cause and joined a regiment as Lieutenant Colonel, and took part in the siege of Boston, and in the battles of Long Island and Trenton; also in Sullivan's campaign against the Indians in 1779. He was Adjutant General in 1780, and was a member of Congress after the close of the war, and also assisted in the formation of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

General Hand was a worthy compeer of Proctor, Craig, and other brethren, Masters, and members of the Military Lodge No. 19. His being called by Congress to fill the important position of Adjutant General is an evidence of the high estimate placed upon his abilities by his compatriots. He brought his Masonic light from the land of his nativity, and with the enthusiastic nature of the race from whence he sprung, did not hesitate to cast his fortunes with those who raised the banner of freedom in the land of his adoption.

Masonry taught him the universal equality of man, and as a true son of light he was ready to do battle for its principles, and we place him among the earliest Worshipful Masters of the Military Lodge No. 19 as one endowed with the qualities which should adorn the soldier, statesman, and Freemason. Brother Edward Hand died at Rockford, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1802.



## ISAAC CRAIG

The above name does not appear on the list of names, either as Past Master or member of Lodge No. 19, but it should be there as representing one of the members and officers who served under Proctor, and was also one of his successors as Worshipful Master of the Military Lodge No. 19.

Captain Isaac Craig was born at Hillsborough, County Down, Ireland, in 1741, and came to Philadelphia in 1765 or 1766. He was engaged in building operations until the breaking out of the War for Independence. In November, 1775, he was appointed Lieutenant of Marines, and served on the frigate *Andrew Doria*, under the celebrated Paul Jones. After returning from a cruise at sea, he was promoted to a Captaincy in the Marines and served several months as infantry, being present at the crossing of the Delaware, December 26, 1776, battles of Trenton and Princeton, and on March 3, 1777, was appointed Captain in Colonel Thomas Proctor's regiment of artillery. April 20, 1780, he was ordered to Fort Pitt, and was in continuous service until the conclusion of the war. The Military Warrant of No. 19 was with this artillery regiment at Fort Pitt, and Craig was acting as Worshipful Master in 1782, as it appears by the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of September 2, 1782, he being in possession of the Warrant, although, owing to the disturbed condition of affairs, he had not been regularly installed. He was probably made a Mason in Ireland. He appears as a charter member of Lodge No. 45 at Pittsburgh, December 27, 1785. He resigned from Lodge No. 45 in 1785, and assisted at the formation of Ohio Lodge No. 113, June 2, 1809.

Captain Craig, besides his activity in the Masonic Fraternity, was an able and energetic military engineer. He

superintended the construction of military works at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, at LeBoeuf, Presque Isle, and Wheeling, and established the first line of mail boats on the Ohio River in 1794, and also the first glass works ever erected west of the mountains. He died May 14, 1826, at Montour Island, on the Ohio River, nine miles below Pittsburgh, aged 85 years, having lived a life of extraordinary activity and usefulness.

Brother Craig was one of those fearless, heroic patriots whom the Omnipotent supported during the times when the late Colonies struggled for existence against the mighty power of Great Britain. He was a worthy associate of the gallant Proctor, and when the latter vacated the Oriental Chair of No. 19, it was honorably filled by his companion in arms and fraternal colleague, who was in every way qualified to fill the vacancy. The names of Brothers Thomas Proctor and Isaac Craig, either as soldiers, citizens, or Masons, will always be honored in the history of the country whose liberties they fought to secure, and of the Fraternity of which they were bright examples.

(Page 317—Jewels of Masonic Eloquence.)

In the year 1779 General Sullivan was sent into the Susquehanna country by General Washington to check the Six Nation Indians. Colonel Proctor of the Artillery had secured a Warrant from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to form a military Lodge. At Tiogo Point a large tent was prepared for a meeting, and on clearing away the leaves, an old iron square was found, which coincidence so pleased the brethren that they used it for Masonic purposes all through the campaign.



## ST. JOHN'S REGIMENTAL LODGE

Was warranted July 24, 1775, by Deputy Provincial Grand Master Dr. Peter Middleton and operated in New York. This Lodge later became St. John's Lodge No. 18, Warwick, New York. It went out of existence in 1825.

## AMERICAN UNION LODGE

Was organized under a warrant issued by Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Massachusetts under the Moderns. In April, 1776, they were on duty around New York. Later it operated in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey. While in New York, the request for confirmation of their warrant was denied, and a new warrant issued under the title of Military Union No. 1. This name was not popular, however, as the old members always preferred to use the original name. Historian Ossian Lang states that it was organized with twenty Masons with Joel Clark as its first Worshipful Master and Sam H. Parsons as second Master. It came into being March 25, 1779, and held its last meeting April 23, 1783. Israel Putnam was present at some of its meetings.

## WASHINGTON ARMY LODGE

Was constituted at West Point, October 6, 1779, by Grand Master Joseph Webb of Massachusetts with General John Patterson, Worshipful Master; Colonel Ben Tupper and John Greateon as Wardens. (Ossian Lang quotes Wm. Hull as Junior Warden.) It operated on the Massachusetts line. Gould states that evidence has been found to show that in 1782 it had two hundred and fifty names on its roster, and Washington was a frequent visitor.

## QUOTING FROM W. B. CLARK'S HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY IN GEORGIA

Solomon Lodge was organized by Lord James Oglethorp in the first three months of 1734. (February 10, 1734.) That this Lodge, besides furnishing many prominent men in provincial history, also furnished many men who organized the Minute Men—the man who issued the first Revolutionary proclamation in Georgia—the members who constituted the first committee on safety. All the delegates from Georgia to the Continental Congress. Many heroes of the Revolution—the commanding officers of the first war vessel commissioned in the United States Navy—first three Senators of Georgia to the United States Senate—four generals of the Revolution. One signer of the Declaration of Independence. From this history of Freemasonry in Georgia we also learn that Solomon Lodge had many Catholics among its members. That the Lodge L. Esperence was made up of Catholic refugees from France, and that this condition prevailed until the Papal edict of Pope Leo 13th issued April 20, 1884.



## CHAPTER XII

### DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

By the Representatives of the United States of America,  
in Congress Assembled  
In Congress—Thursday, July 4, 1776

---

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed: that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw

off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states, for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage



their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction, of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the



circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And, for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing Declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

## SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

(73) **WILLIAM WHIPPLE.** Was born in Kittery, Maine, January 3, 1730. He followed the sea, and later became a merchant. In 1775 he was a member of the Provincial Congress; 1776 was a member of the Continental Congress from New Hampshire; 1778 was appointed Brigadier General, and after the war in 1782, Justice of the Superior Court. He died November 28, 1785, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and was raised January 2, 1752. ("New Age"—Also Secretary of Portsmouth Lodge.)

(74) **JOSEPH HEWES.** Was born at Kingston, Somerset County, New Jersey, in 1730. In 1763 he moved to Edenton, North Carolina. In 1774 he was sent to the Continental Congress with William Hooper and Richard Caswell, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of that body until 1776, when he resigned on account of illness, but was again elected in 1779. He died at Philadelphia, November 10, 1779. His funeral was attended by Washington and the members of Congress. His Masonic membership is not known, but that he was a Mason is proved by his having visited Unanimity Lodge at Edenton, North Carolina, December 27, 1776.—(Grand Lodge Proceedings, North Carolina, 1912.) He was probably raised in Philadelphia.

(75) **WILLIAM HOOPER.** Was born in Boston, June 17, 1742. He studied law under James Otis. In 1767 he moved to Wilmington, North Carolina. In 1774-75-76-77 he was a member of the Continental Congress. He signed the Declaration of Independence, and resigned in 1777 to take part in his State's affairs. In 1786 he became a Federal Judge. He died at Hillsboro, North Carolina, October, 1790. North Carolina Grand Lodge Proceedings for 1912 (page 74) states he was a member of Hanover Lodge, Masonborough, prior to 1787.

(76) **JOHN PENN.** Was born in Carolina County, Virginia, May 17, 1741. He became a lawyer in 1762. He migrated to Granville, North Carolina, in 1774. In 1775 he took Caswell's place in Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1778-1780 he was again in Congress. He died in September, 1788. It is supposed his death took place in Granville. His affiliation is not known, but according to the Grand Lodge Proceedings of North Carolina for 1912, page 75, Colonel W. L. Taylor claimed that his father frequently mentioned that they attended the Masonic Lodge together, in North Carolina.



(77) **OLIVER WOLCOTT.** Was born at Windsor, Hartford Connecticut, December 20, 1726. January, 1776, he was appointed a member of Congress. He signed the Declaration of Independence. Wolcott took the body of the statue of George III, which stood in Bowling Green, New York City, and was pulled down July 10th, to Litchfield, where it was converted into 42,000 bullets by his daughters and friends. He commanded a brigade at Saratoga. He was irregularly a member of Congress until 1784, he became Lieutenant Governor in 1786, and was re-elected ten times until 1796, when he became Governor. He died at Litchfield, December 1, 1797. **There is no record of his being a Mason, though he is often mentioned as such.**

(78) **SAMUEL ADAMS.** Was born in Boston, September 16, 1722. He was a student and graduate of Harvard. After his graduation he studied law, became a malster, wrote for papers and was also tax collector. With the passage of the Stamp Act, Adams became a champion of liberty. September 27, 1765, he was chosen for the State Assembly and he remained there until sent to the Colonial Congress in 1774. We already know of his connection with the Boston Tea Party, conducted by the members of St. Andrew's Lodge. It is claimed, but not proved, that he was offered a pension of two thousand guineas and a patent of nobility to desist from his agitation. This may be true, as he was a thorn in the side of the Crown government, being the acknowledged chief incendiary of the rebellious spirit. He was, as we know, the originator of the Committee on Correspondence by which all the Colonies were kept in touch with each other. This correspondence eventually led to the first session of Continental Congress at Philadelphia. Massachusetts' committee, James Bowdoin, Samuel and John Adams, Thomas Cushing, and Robert T. Paine, were elected at Salem in a meeting held behind locked doors. Samuel Adams was one of those who signed the Declaration of Independence, which act was the most triumphant moment of his life. In 1789 he was Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, and in 1794 to 1797 Governor. He then retired from public life, and died in Boston October 2, 1803. **He never was a Mason, but was continually associated with members of the Fraternity.**

(79) **LEWIS MORRIS.** Was born at Morrisania, New York, in 1726. He graduated from Yale College, and then took charge of his large estates. In 1775 he was a member of Congress. After signing the Declaration of Independence, the British devastated his property and drove his family into exile. In 1777 he gave up his seat in Congress, but devoted his time and money to raising and equipping troops, finally becoming Major General. He died June 22, 1798, at Morrisania. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(80) **BENJAMIN RUSH.** Was born near Philadelphia, January 3, 1746. He graduated from Princeton College with the Degree of Doctor of Medicine. In June, 1776, he was sent to Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. He became surgeon of the navy and military hospitals, accepting **no pay**. After the war he was prominently identified with all movements in the medical world, and wrote many important papers bearing on medical science. He died in Philadelphia, April 19, 1813. **There is no Masonic record, but it is often claimed that he was a member; from his close association with Washington the writer believes he was.**

(81) **GEORGE CLYMER.** Was born at Philadelphia in 1739. He took an early part in patriotic moves. July, 1775, to August, 1776, he was Continental Treasurer. July 20, 1776, he entered Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. He helped frame the Constitution in 1787. He died at Morrisville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1813. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(82) **WILLIAM FLOYD.** Was born at Brook Haven, Suffolk County, New York, December 17, 1734. He lived on the farm until sent to Congress in 1774 and served until 1785. He signed the Declaration of Independence. He did military service in the New York Militia while a delegate. He was elected to the first United States Congress, 1789-1791, but declined re-election. He served his State as Elector and in the Constitutional Convention. He died August 4, 1821, on his farm in Oneida County. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(83) **CARTER BRAXTON.** Was a native of Newington, Virginia, September 10, 1736-1765. He was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. He became a member of the First Continental Congress taking Peyton Randolph's place. He signed the Declaration of Independence. He alternated between Congress and the Virginia Legislature until 1791. He died October 10, 1797. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(84) **CHARLES CARROLL (Of Carrollton).** Was born at Annapolis, Maryland, September 20, 1737. He acquired a splendid education, which he ended by qualifying as a lawyer. After his European education, he returned and took sides with the Colonists. When a cargo of tea entered Chesapeake Bay, he suggested that it be set afire. July 4, 1776, he was sent to the Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was re-elected in 1777 and placed on the Board of War, and was a staunch supporter of Washington. In 1778 he was the first United States Senator. He died at Baltimore, November 14, 1832. **He was not a Mason, being the only Roman Catholic among the signers.**



(85) **JOHN HART.** His place of birth was probably County of Hunterton, New Jersey. He was a prosperous farmer with a large family. He was opposed to the aggressions of Great Britain on the rights of the Colonies. He was particularly disgusted with the Stamp Act, and was active in the Colonists' opposition to the Crown. In 1774 he took his seat in Congress to which he had been elected. In 1776 his estates were devastated, and he came near being captured. He died in 1780. **He was a member of American Union Lodge.**—(Gould, vol. 6, page 411.)

(86) **WILLIAM ELLERY.** Was born in Newport, Rhode Island, December 22, 1727. He attended Harvard University, and was a merchant and colonial naval officer. Later he graduated from a law course. March, 1776, he was a delegate to the Continental Congress. He was a colleague of Stephen Hopkins when he signed the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of Congress until 1779, and again in 1781-83-85. He was Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. He died at Newport very suddenly February 15, 1820. **He was a member of the First Lodge of Boston, October 25, 1748.**

(87) **THOMAS STONE.** Was born in Pointon Harbor, Charles County, Maryland, in 1743. He was also a member of the Bar. In 1771 he became a farmer. December 8, 1774, he was selected to serve in Congress, and took his seat May 15, 1775. Contrary to original instructions he signed the Declaration of Independence, and served until 1777. He served again in 1783-84. He died at Port Tobacco, his farm, October 5, 1787. **He was not a Mason.**

(88) **WILLIAM PACA.** Was born at Wye Hall, Hartford County, Maryland, October 31, 1740. In 1776 he started the practice of law in Annapolis. He was a member of the State Assembly in 1771-1774. He was a member of Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence August 2, 1776, after his state revoked contrary instructions, and he served until 1779. He was Chief Judge of the Court of Maryland and of the Court of Appeals. November, 1782, he was elected third Governor of Maryland. Governor Paca was a great friend of the army. Washington in 1789 appointed him Judge of the United States Court of Maryland. He died at his birthplace in 1799. **He was not a Mason.**

(89) **WILLIAM WILLIAMS.** First saw the light of day at Lebanon, New London County, April 18, 1731. He was a Congregationalist and served in the French and Indian War. In 1780 he was State Senator, serving for twenty-four years. He resigned from the Militia to enter Congress and became a signer. He spent most of his fortune for the cause. He was Judge of the Probate Court and County Judge for many years. He died at Lebanon, August 2, 1811. **There is no record of his being a Mason.**

(90) **FRANCIS LEWIS.** Was born in Llandoff, Wales, March 1713. He came to America in 1734 to New York. In 1775 he was elected to Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence and served until 1779. He lost a considerable fortune through the war. He died December 30, 1803. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(91) **GEORGE TAYLOR.** Was born in Ireland in 1716. He came here in 1736 and settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He served in the State Assembly and Congress in 1776-1777, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He died February 23, 1781. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(92) **FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.** Was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, October 14, 1734. He was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1765-75. He was a member of Congress in 1775-1779 and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was also one of the Committee on Articles of Federation in 1777. He died at Richmond April 3, 1797. **He has been claimed as a Mason, but no record is available.**

(93) **ELBRIDGE GERRY.** Was born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, July 17, 1744. He became a merchant in 1775, and a member of the Provincial Congress. January, 1776, he was elected to the Continental Congress and served there off and on for nine years, signing the Declaration of Independence. In 1787 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and in 1805 to 1810 Governor of Massachusetts, and in 1812 Vice-President. He died November 23, 1814. **He was often claimed as a Mason, but no records exist to prove this claim.**

(94) **JOHN WITHERSPOON.** Was born at Yester, near Edinburgh, Scotland, February 5, 1722. He became a minister at Barth in 1745. He was called to preside over Princeton College of New Jersey. He sailed for America May, 1768, and arrived in August. He was elected to Congress June 21, 1776, and served until 1782, and signed the Declaration of Independence. His death occurred near Princeton, November 15, 1794. **Clark, in his "History of Freemasonry in Vermont", states: "Witherspoon owned land in Vermont, and he kept a diary in which he referred to several visits to Vermont, and on each visit he called together the Masons of the neighborhood, and held Masonic meetings." Admitted by many writers that he was a Mason, but there is no record.**



(95) **ROBERT T. PAINE.** Was born in Boston on March 11, 1731. He took up the study of law. In 1774 he was a member of the First Continental Congress and served until 1779. He signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1775 he declined the appointment as Associate Chief Justice of Massachusetts. In 1779 he was Attorney General for Massachusetts, and in 1790 was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He died May 11, 1814, and was buried in Boston Granary burying ground. **Boyden states that Paine attended the Grand Lodge at Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 26, 1759.**

(96) **CAESAR RODNEY.** Was born at Dover, Delaware, October 7, 1728. He held many political and judicial offices, and served on prominent committees in behalf of the Colonists. He was speaker of the Assembly in 1769-1764. August, 1774, he was a member of the Continental Congress and became a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He died at Dover, June 20, 1784. **He is often claimed as a Mason but there is no record.**

(97) **JAMES WILSON.** Was born at St. Andrews, Scotland, September 14, 1742. He came here in 1763, studied law, and settled at Philadelphia. May, 1775, he was a member of Congress and remained until 1777. He signed the Declaration of Independence, and was re-elected again in 1783-86-87. October, 1789, he was appointed by Washington as a member of the Supreme Court of the United States. He died at Edenton, North Carolina, August 28, 1798. Before his death he fell into difficulties in speculations and fled south. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(98) **GEORGE ROSS.** Was born in New Castle, Delaware, in 1730. He was an Episcopalian. He studied law. He was a member of Congress in 1774-1777 and signed the Declaration of Independence. Later he became Judge of the Admiralty. He died in Lancaster, July, 1779. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(99) **JOHN MORTON.** Was born in Ridley Township, Chester (now Delaware) County, Pennsylvania, in 1724. He became a surveyor. In 1774 he was a member of Congress, and signed the Declaration of Independence. Later he became Judge of the Supreme Court. He died at his birthplace, April, 1777. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(100) **STEPHEN HOPKINS.** Was born in Providence, March 7, 1707. He took up surveying. He held many political offices until 1740, when he became a ship owner, and was a member of the State Assembly, ending with the speakership. In 1775 he was elected Governor and served until 1768. In 1751-56 he was Chief Justice of the Superior Court. In 1770 he was again Chief Justice. From September 4, 1774 to May, 1775, he was re-elected. September 5, 1775, he was sent to the Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was prominent in all state affairs. He founded Brown College and published newspapers. He died at Newport, July 13, 1785. **He was a member of Master's Lodge, October 25, 1748, Providence, Rhode Island.**

(101) **SAM HUNTINGTON.** Was born in Windham, Connecticut, July 3, 1731. He was a farmer and cooper and then lawver. He was Judge of the Superior Court for nine years, then Chief Justice. October 2, 1775, he was elected to the Continental Congress, and signed the Declaration of Independence. He held the office of Chief Justice of the Superior Court until November 4, 1783. He presided over Congress September 28, 1779, to July 6, 1781. He was elected Governor in 1786. He died at Norwich, Connecticut, January 5, 1796. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(102) **JAMES SMITH.** Was born in Ireland about 1720. He came to Shippensburg, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and practiced law and surveying, and then moved to York. He was sent to the Continental Congress in July, 1776, in time to sign the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1779, and Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1780. He was State Brigadier General in 1782, and was in Congress again in 1785. He died at York, July 11, 1806. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(103) **THOMAS McKEAN.** Was born in New London, Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1734. He was admitted to the Bar, and held many local political offices. Though a resident of Philadelphia, he represented Delaware in Congress in 1774-1783, and as such helped to pass and sign the Declaration of Independence. As Congressman he also did military service. July, 1777, he was appointed Chief Justice of Pennsylvania and held office until 1799. In 1781 he was president of Congress. He declined to be a candidate for Vice-President. He was Governor of Pennsylvania from 1799 to 1808, and died in Philadelphia, June 24, 1817. **Boyden states he was a visitor in Perseverance Lodge No. 21, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.**

(104) **LYMAN HALL.** Was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, April 12, 1731. He practiced medicine, and moved to Sunbury, Georgia, in 1752. July 6, 1775, he was sent to the Continental Congress. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He served until 1780 and was elected Governor in 1782. He died at Burke County, Georgia, October 19, 1790. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**



(105) **SAMUEL CHASE.** Was born in Somerset County, Maryland, April 17, 1741. He became a lawyer. In 1774 he was a member of the First Colonial Congress and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1791 he was Chief Justice of the State Court, and in 1796 Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was the torch that lighted the Revolutionary flame in Maryland. He died on June 19, 1811. (Episcopalian.) **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(106) **ARTHUR E. MIDDLETON.** Was born in Ashley, South Carolina, June 26, 1742. He was elected to the Continental Congress in 1776 in his father's (Henry Middleton's) place. He signed the Declaration of Independence, and was prominent in the defense of Charleston in 1779 and taken prisoner. In 1781-83 he again served in Congress. He died at Ashley, January 1, 1778. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(107) **FRANCIS HOPKINSON.** Was born in Philadelphia in 1737. He took up a law course. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1776, and signed the Declaration of Independence. In 1779 he was Judge of the Admiralty for Pennsylvania. In 1779 he was District Judge. He was a prominent writer. He died May 9, 1791. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(108) **RICHARD STOCKTON.** Was born near Princeton, New Jersey, October 1, 1730. He graduated from the College of New Jersey. In 1748 he took up law, and in 1766 or 1767 he gave up his practice and went to Scotland. He there held a position as Royal Judge of the Province, which he surrendered to come back to America to help his country. June 21, 1776, he was elected to Congress from New Jersey. November 30th he was taken from his bed and made prisoner, but through the representation of Washington was released. He died at Princeton, New Jersey, February 28, 1781. He was a charter member of **St. John's Lodge, Princeton, December 27, 1765; also its first Master. Original Lodge unknown.**

(109) **THOMAS LYNCH.** Was born in Georgetown, South Carolina, August 5, 1749. He became a lawyer. He was a member of Congress in 1775 at the age of twenty-six and signed the Declaration of Independence as the youngest man. He was drowned in a ship wreck in 1779. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(110) **BENJAMIN HARRISON.** Was born in Berkeley, Virginia, in 1726. He was a member of the House of Burgesses and the Continental Congress in 1774 to 1777. He signed the Declaration of Independence, and served on most of the important committees. In 1777 to 1782 he was Speaker of the House of Burgesses. He was Governor in 1782-84 and declined that office in 1790. He died April 24, 1791. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(111) **GEORGE WALTON.** Was born in Frederick County, Virginia, in 1740. He was a carpenter, but later studied law in Georgia. He was prominent in important revolutionary committees and the Provincial Congress. January 20, 1776, he was sent to the Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. He stayed in Congress until 1781. October, 1779, he was elected Governor of Georgia, in 1783 Chief Justice of the State, and in October, 1789, was elected first Governor under popular vote. He was a member of the Superior Court in 1793, and United States Senator in 1795. He died in Augusta, Georgia, February 2, 1804. He was a member of Solomon Lodge No. 1, Savannah. Past Master W. B. Clarke of Georgia says about Walton: "I find him mentioned in our minutes of Solomon Lodge immediately at the close of the Revolution in 1785 and several times thereafter. When Solomon Lodge was reconstituted in 1775, Bro. Walton took his degrees over again, and was then made an Ancient," and assumes he was made a member of this Lodge about the time of the outbreak of the Revolution in 1776 in Georgia.

(112) **THOMAS HEYWARD.** Was born at St. Luke's Parish, South Carolina in 1746. He became a member of the Bar at Charleston. In 1775 he was sent to Congress and affixed his name to the Declaration of Independence, and served until 1778. Returning to Charleston, he served the State in the field and on the bench. He died March 6, 1809. There is no record of his having been a Mason.

(113) **BUTTON GWINNET.** Was born in England in 1732. Coming to America he settled in Charleston, South Carolina, and in 1765 at Savannah. The Provincial Congress sent him to Philadelphia to the Continental Congress, where he signed his name to the famous document. In 1777 he helped frame the State Constitution, and the same year he became Governor of Georgia. He died May 27, 1777, from the effects of a wound in a duel May 15, 1777, with General L. McIntosh. There is no record of his having been a Mason.

(114) **PHILIP LIVINGSTON.** Was born at Albany, June 15, 1716. He held a number of minor offices until 1774, when he was sent to Congress. He voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence. He alternately served the State Legislature and was in Congress. He sold some of his property to sustain the public credit. He was identified in organizing a Public Library, a Chamber of Commerce, Hospital and King's (now Columbia) College. He died June 12, 1778, at New York. He was affiliated with Solomon Lodge, New York, about June 9, 1753.



(115) **GEORGE WYTHER.** Was born near Hampton, Elizabeth County, Virginia, in 1726. He was admitted to the Bar in 1757, was a member of the House of Burgesses. In 1758-1764-1775 he was a member of Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the committee that framed the Federal Constitution in 1787. He died at Richmond, June 8, 1806. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(116) **GEORGE READ.** Was born in Cecil County, Maryland, September 18, 1733. He studied law and was identified in State affairs until 1774, when he appeared in the first Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. He framed the Constitution of Maryland. He was Vice-Governor of Delaware in 1777, acting as Governor for a year. He helped to frame the Federal Constitution, and was United States Senator from 1789 to 1793. He died in New Castle, Delaware, September 21, 1798. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(117) **ABRAHAM CLARK.** Was born near Elizabethtown, New Jersey, February 15, 1726. He took up surveying. He was a member of Congress from June, 1776, to the end of the war. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and became actively a member of the New Jersey Legislature in 1783-87. He helped frame the Constitution. He died of sunstroke in Rahway, September 15, 1794. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(118) **MATHEW THORNTON.** Was born in Londonderry, North Ireland, March 17, 1714. He came to America in 1717. About 1716 or 1717 his father moved to Wiscasset, Maine, then Worcester, Massachusetts, where he took up a medical course. After graduation, he moved to Londonderry, New York, where he took up the practice of medicine. In 1745, Dr. Thornton was selected to accompany the New Hampshire troops as surgeon in their expedition to Cape Breton, when Louisburg was captured. Later Thornton was made a Colonel in the English army. In 1775 the Royal Governor fled, and Colonel Thornton was made President of the Convention temporarily assembled, to take charge of the State affairs. In 1776 he was sent to Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence. About the end of the same year he was elected Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and later Judge of the Superior Court. He died at Newberryport, New Hampshire, June 24, 1803, at the age of eighty-one years. **He was made a Mason, when a Surgeon in the 28th Regiment of Foote at the siege of Louisburg, in what was known as the Louisburg Army Lodge.—(Jewels of Masonic Eloquence, page 249.)**

(119) **JOSIAH BARTLETT.** Was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, in 1729. At the age of sixteen years he took up medicine and became a skilful and distinguished practitioner at Kingston in 1750. In 1765 he was elected to the Legislature of New Hampshire, where at once he began to oppose the Royal Governor. In 1774 he was elected to the Continental Congress and took his seat in September, 1775, and was re-elected in 1776. He was the first delegate to give his vote for the Declaration of Independence. In 1779 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1782 he was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and in 1788 Chief Justice of that body. In 1789 he was elected Senator, but declined on account of his health. In 1793 he was elected first Governor of his State. He died May 19, 1795, at the age of sixty-six years. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**

(120) **EDWARD RUTLEDGE.** Was born in Charleston, November, 1749, and was the youngest brother of John Rutledge, the patriot. He took up law and finished his course in England, returning in 1773. In 1774 at the age of twenty-five, he was appointed to represent South Carolina in Congress, and took part in its debates on the Declaration of Independence and signed that document. He was reappointed in 1779, but did not attend on account of ill health. In 1780 he was taken prisoner at Charleston. In 1798 he was elected Chief Magistrate of South Carolina. He died January 23, 1800, at Charleston. **There is no record of his having been a Mason.**



## CHAPTER XIII

### THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA\*

#### [PREAMBLE]

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America:

#### ARTICLE I

##### [THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT]

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be appointed among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of

---

\* This is an exact copy of the original in punctuation, spelling, capitals, etc.—in all respects except the words and figures which are enclosed in brackets, and the reference marks.

Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.† The actual Enumeration shall be made within Three Years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers‡ and shall have the sole power of Impeachment.

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise

---

† "Other persons" refers to slaves. See Amendments, Art. XIV, Sections 1 and 2.

‡ The principal of these are the clerk, sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper, and postmaster.



during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President, pro tempor, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President in the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and Disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of Honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment. Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Sec. 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year,

and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Sec. 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one-fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation\* for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony, Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time

---

\* The present compensation is \$7,500 a year, and an allowance of 20 cents for every mile of travel to and from the national capitol.



for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Sec. 7. All bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to the House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with Objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of Both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds

of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have Power:

To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization,\* and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right† to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

---

\* The naturalization laws require a foreigner to be in the country five years before he is entitled to citizenship.

† An author obtains a copyright by application to the Librarian of Congress, and it is secured for twenty-eight years.

An inventor secures a patent from the Patent Office, at Washington, for a certain number of years, prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.



To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the Discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, Dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Sec. 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or Duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitulation, or other direct Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Sec. 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws



shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of Delay.

## ARTICLE II

### [THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT]

Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

\* The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be

---

\* This clause has been superseded by the 12th Amendment.

the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; a Quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation, or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.



The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully “execute the Office of President of the United States, and “will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend “the Constitution of the United States.”

Sec. 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by grant-

ing Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Sec. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the officers of the United States.

Sec. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors,

### ARTICLE III

#### [THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT]

Section 1. The Judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their Services, a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in Office.

Sec. 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to



Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Sec. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

## ARTICLE IV

### [MISCELLANEOUS]

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general

Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Sec. 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Sec. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion, and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.



## ARTICLE V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislature of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE VI

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test

shall ever be required as a qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE VII

The Ratification of the Conventions of Nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty-seven and of the Independence of the United States of American the Twelfth. In Witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G<sup>o</sup> Washington—

Presid't and deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.

New York—Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey—Mil. Livingston, Wm. Paterson, David Brearley, Jona. Dayton.

Pennsylvania — B. Franklin, Robt. Morris, Tho. Fitz-Simons, James Wilson, Thomas Mifflin, Geo. Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Gouv. Morris.

Massachusetts—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.

Delaware — Geor. Read, John Dickinson, Jaco Broom, Gunning Bedford, Jun., Richard Bassett.

Maryland—James M'Henry, Danl. Carrol, Dan of St. Thos. Jenifer.

Virginia—John Blair; James Madison, Jr.

Connecticut—Wm. Saml. Johnson, Roger Sherman.

North Carolina—Wm. Blount, Hu. Williamson, Richard Dobbs Spaight.



South Carolina—J. Rutledge, Charles Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Pierce Butler.

Georgia—William Few, Abr. Baldwin.

Attest: William Jackson,  
Secretary.

---

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the Several States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

### AMENDMENT I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

### AMENDMENT II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

### AMENDMENT III

No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

### AMENDMENT IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrant shall

issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

#### AMENDMENT V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

#### AMENDMENT VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have Compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

#### AMENDMENT VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

#### AMENDMENT VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.



## AMENDMENT IX

The enumeration of the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

## AMENDMENT X\*

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

## AMENDMENT XI†

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

## AMENDMENT XII‡

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transfer sealed to the seat of the government of the United States directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the great-

---

\* The first ten amendments were proposed at the first session of the first Congress (1789), and declared adopted in 1791.

† The eleventh amendment was proposed at the first session of the third Congress (1794), and declared adopted in 1798.

‡ This amendment is substituted for Clause 3, Sec. 1, Art. II, and annuls it. It was declared adopted in 1804.

est number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

### AMENDMENT XIII\*

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

---

\* The thirteenth amendment was proposed at the second session of the thirty-eighth Congress (1865), and declared adopted in 1865.



## AMENDMENT XIV†

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an

---

† The fourteenth amendment was first proposed at the first session of the thirty-ninth Congress, 1866, and declared adopted in 1868.

executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

#### AMENDMENT XV\*

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

#### AMENDMENT XVI\*\*

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

#### AMENDMENT XVII††

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people

---

\* The fifteenth amendment was proposed at the second session of the fortieth Congress, in 1869, and declared adopted in 1870.

\*\* The sixteenth amendment was declared in force February 25, 1913.

†† The seventeenth amendment was declared in force May 31, 1913.



thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislatures of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

### AMENDMENT XVIII ‡‡

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission thereof to the states by the Congress.

---

‡‡ This amendment became effective in January, 1920.

















Form 45

366.1

R 746

Roth

Masonry in the formation of  
our government

235796

Form 47

366.1

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY  
Harrisburg

R 746

In case of failure to return the books the borrower agrees to pay the original price of the same, or to replace them with other copies. The last borrower is held responsible for any mutilation.

Return this book on or before the last date stamped below.

235796

Feb 5 '32	MAR 1 1963		
	MAY 29 1963		
Jul 23 '32	MAR 30 1966		
Apr 23 '33			
Aug 1 '35			
Feb 27 '39			
Oct 15 '39			
Nov 29 '42			
Apr 4 '46			
Apr 12 '53			
May 3 '54			
May 31 '54			

